

Israeli soldier wounded in attack

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli soldier was wounded Sunday by light arms fire directed at him near the South Lebanese port city of Tyre, the military command said. Israel Radio reported that the attack was the second on Israeli forces east of the Mediterranean port in the last three days. But there were no reported injuries in the previous ambush last week. The radio also said Israel was increasing its efforts to lessen attacks by resistance forces carrying out most of the almost-daily ambushes on the Israeli occupation troops in South Lebanon. The Israelis have recently formed "local committees" in the villages between Tyre and the town of Nabatieh to the east to help reduce the resistance but there has been no let-up in the attacks.

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Special supplement

The Jordan Press Foundation releases today a special eight-page supplement entitled 'Jordan and France: Towards peace and prosperity' to mark the occasion of the state visit of French President Francois Mitterrand

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Israel denies knowledge of Dikko kidnap plot

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — An Israeli government spokesman said Sunday Israel had no information about two Israelis allegedly involved in an attempt to kidnap a prominent Nigerian exile from London. "As far as I know we have no connection with any Israeli organization. We don't know who these people are," said Michael Nir, the acting cabinet secretary. The two unidentified Israelis were among 17 people arrested following an attempt Thursday to abduct former Nigerian Transport Minister Umaru Dikko and fly him to Lagos in a plane. (See story on page 8). Two London newspapers linked the Israeli suspects to Mossad, Israel's intelligence service.

Egypt not to cut oil price

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Oil Minister Ahmad Ezzedin Hilal said Sunday the price of Egypt's crude oil will not decline despite a persistent glut in world oil supplies. The price of Egyptian crude will come down, I am sure of it," he told Reuters in an interview. Egypt currently prices its main export blend at \$28 a barrel, one dollar below the benchmark of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for Arab light crude of similar grade. Egypt does not belong to the 13-nation OPEC whose ministers meet in Vienna on Tuesday to consider whether they can raise prices or output.

Libya boycotts refugee conference

BEIRUT (R) — Libya has withdrawn from a conference on African refugees because Israel and South Africa will be represented, said Libyan news agency IANA Sunday. The second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (CARA 2), which opens Monday in Geneva, has been organised by the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). It will develop aid programmes for the estimated four million refugees in Africa. (See story on page 8). The Libyan "people's bureau for foreign liaison" (foreign ministry) is sent cables to the U.N. and OAU expressing its "firm stand" opposing the presence of delegates from South Africa and the Zionist entity (Israel) at the week-long conference, said a IANA dispatch monitored in Beirut.

Sihanouk to visit Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Kampuchean position leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk will arrive in Egypt on July 27 for a two-day visit, Egypt's Middle East News agency said Sunday. The agency said Prince Sihanouk would hold talks with Egyptian officials on the situation in his country as part of a wider East and African tour. Prince Sihanouk is leading opposition to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, which Egypt also opposes.

INSIDE

- Kuwait considers purchase of Soviet arms, page 2
- Palestinian educationalists study occupation measures in West Bank, Gaza, page 3
- Failed coup surprises Bolivian president, page 4
- Antigua computer on track for killing hurricanes, page 5
- McEnroe thrashes Connors, takes Wimbledon title, page 6
- Iraq to seek higher OPEC quota, page 7
- Britain arrests Nigerian agent, page 8

New crossings opened, but remain sealed off Protesters continue Beirut blockades

BEIRUT (R) — Relatives of kidnap victims Sunday sliced Beirut in two by blocking all official crossing points between the mostly Christian and mainly Muslim sectors after soldiers had re-opened more roads under a government peace plan.

The army had opened three new passages between west Beirut and the east as part of a security plan to re-unite the city after five months of warfare. But protesters promptly blocked them with burning tyres and hurled stones in the most spectacular action so far in their campaign to force militias to free or give information about people kidnapped since civil war began in 1975. The road past the port reopened later Sunday but demonstrators continued to block two other new passages and the "museum crossing." The latter was the only usable crossing after street battles in February.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami's "national unity" government announced Saturday night that the army, which deployed across the city last week, would re-open the roads to enable the port and airport to resume operations Monday. But the aggressive tactics of the protesters, led by women brandishing iron bars, cast doubt on whether the two key facilities would open as scheduled. Militias are believed to have abducted over 3,000 people in the last nine years of war, but now admit to holding only a fraction of them.

Promises by Mr. Karami's government to secure their release raised the expectations of the victims' relatives, but the lack of action has turned hope into anger and bitterness. The issue, which threatens to upset progress on the security plan, is an embarrassment for the cabinet, which includes representatives of the main militias.

Marwan Hamadeh, a former minister and a top aide to Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, says he fears the government's promises might be empty because only a small proportion of the victims may still be alive.

In a magazine interview, Mr. Hamadeh likened the problem to those experienced in Chile and Argentina. "The blackout surrounding this problem... indicates that many of those kidnapped may have met a fatal end," he said. Mr. Hamadeh told the magazine Monday Morning that people would not confront this reality "because everybody is afraid to face the families of those who have been kidnapped."

He described the fate of the hostages as "a permanent shame on all parties to the Lebanese civil war." Dr. Jean Ghanem, an official of the mostly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia, agrees that most kidnap victims "no longer exist."

But a leader of the demonstrators, Mrs. Wedad Helwani, said they would block the roads until their relatives were freed and individual explanations were given to families of those who would not be returned.

"We refuse to have the curtain dropped on the fate of hundreds of kidnapped and demand in each case those responsible be taken to account and punished," Mrs. Helwani said.

Meanwhile, the national carrier Middle East Airlines (MEA) was going ahead with plans to re-open the airport Monday. It issued a flight schedule but was not accepting reservations, saying seating would be on a first-come first-served basis.

During a dinner banquet to be hosted by the King at the Royal Palace to honour the French president, and his wife Danielle, both leaders are scheduled to deliver speeches which will be broadcast live for the first time, on Jordan Television, according to well-informed sources. Special programmes on JTV and Radio Jordan will be broadcast as well.

Queen Noor will take Mrs. Mitterrand on a tour to a number of social institutions in the Kingdom. During their stay here, President Mitterrand and his wife will meet with members of the French community here which numbers about 600 people.

The French president will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, Minister of Post and Telecommunications Louis Mexandeau and high-ranking French officials. A large number of French journalists, including a 23-member official press delegation, arrived in Amman Sunday to cover the president's visit.

After concluding his visit to Jordan, the French president will leave Jordan for home and is expected to make a short stop at Cairo to have an airport meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Mitterrand lauds Jordan In an interview with Jordan Television President Mitterrand said Sunday he was looking forward to his visit to Jordan and his talks with King Hussein.

"I have been looking forward to this visit for the past three years and I hope it will offer me the chance to learn a great deal about the situation in the Middle East," the president said in an interview broadcast by Jordan Television Sunday evening.

He paid tribute to the strong ties between himself and King Hussein and between the French and Jordanian people. The president said that his visit will open the way for continuing a dialogue he started with King Hussein during the latter's visit to Paris on the role which France can play in efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East.

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Mitterrand begins three-day state visit today

AMMAN — French President Francois Mitterrand starts an official two-day visit to Jordan Monday to hold talks with His Majesty King Hussein which are expected to be centre on the latest developments in the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war and ways to strengthen existing Franco-Jordanian relations.

The blue, white and red French flag together with the Jordanian tricolour, decorated the streets of Amman Sunday and pictures of the King and President Mitterrand were posted in prominent places in preparation for the French president's visit.

During his stay here, President Mitterrand will visit the Martyr's Monument, the Nabatean city of Petra and other tourist sites. Probably the most important event which will take place during the visit, will be on Tuesday when a joint press conference will be held by both leaders during which they will talk to representatives of the local and international press.

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His Majesty King Hussein confers Sunday with Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat (in the King's right) in a meeting attended by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Oheidat (second from left), Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem (second from right), Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh (left), Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri (right) and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker (Petra photo)

Hussein, Arafat hold talks

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday conferred with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat on the latest developments in the Arab World and means to enhance Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

No details were disclosed on the talks but Palestinian sources said that it was a regular meeting in which "no particular issue was emphasised."

They said it was a continuation of previous discussions on the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories, the latest Arab developments and means of consolidating Arab relations.

Mr. Arafat flew in from Belgrade early Sunday and later addressed a meeting of the Palestinian Higher Educational Council which opened here Saturday.

The Palestinian leader's visit to Jordan is the fifth since the resumption of the Jordanian-PLO dialogue last February. A joint communiqué which emerged after the first round of talks stated that "both sides agreed to continue close consultations on joint political moves to solve the Palestinian problem."

Later both sides endorsed the idea of holding an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations and launched a campaign to secure the support of the world community.

Mr. Kaddoumi arrived in Tunis from Damascus Saturday and Palestinian officials said "that the next step in the reconciliation efforts hinges on the Fateh Central Committee's reply to the Syrian position conveyed by Mr. Kaddoumi."

Palestinian officials here stressed that a rapprochement should not affect the ongoing dialogue with Jordan, and the deputy commander of PLO forces, Khalil Al Wazir, said last week that the PLO "has no choice but to maintain strong relations with Jordan."

Mr. Arafat's previous visit to Jordan did not come out with any major development and Palestinian sources did not expect anything decisive to emerge until the meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) which will draw the PLO's future political line.

An agreement, which was reached between Fateh, the mainstream commando group led by Mr. Arafat, and a left-wing faction, party "democratic alliance", is said to have defined the lines of the future PLO's policies.

According to well-informed sources the Aden agreement reiterated commitment to a PNC resolution which calls for the establishment of confederal ties between Jordan and a future independent Palestinian state in any "liberated part of Palestine."

Rejection of all American-sponsored peace settlement; and — All political moves that infringe the right of the PLO to be the sole legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people. The Aden agreement includes a clause which pledges that the PLO shall never depose or mandate any party to represent the Palestinian people in any future negotiations or even to share its right of representing the Palestinian people.

Mr. Arafat was expected to leave Wednesday night heading for Tunis to chair a meeting of the Fateh Central Committee there.

Kaddoumi-Assad talks seen 'promising'

TUNIS (R) — Talks between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) foreign affairs Chief, Farouk Kaddoumi, and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad this week were only a first step towards normalising relations, PLO sources said Sunday.

Mr. Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political department, flew to Tunis from Damascus Saturday as the organisation's chairman, Yasser Arafat, was leaving for Belgrade and Amman.

The sources said the Damascus meeting, the first at such a high level since Syria expelled Mr. Arafat a year ago at the start of a mutiny against his leadership, was positive and fruitful.

But more meetings would be needed to dispel ambiguities and misunderstandings. The reception given to Mr. Kaddoumi in Syria suggested that Damascus was not yet ready to endorse the agreement to restore PLO unity reached after painstaking inter-PLO peace talks over the past three months, the sources said.

The agreement was initiated in the South Yemeni capital Aden last week by Mr. Arafat's mainstream Fateh and four groups in a left-wing so-called "democratic alliance."

The agreement should be signed and proclaimed this week in Algiers, but there could be delays, political analysts said. PLO officials say the agreement calls for a more collective leadership to curb Mr. Arafat's freedom of movement and a meeting of leaders of all the PLO's eight factions in Algiers this month.

Pro-Syrian factions have already rejected the Aden agreement between Fateh and the "democratic alliance."

Austrian police alert after foiled kidnap plot

VIENNA (R) — Austrian authorities tightened security at the Pakistani embassy Sunday after capturing a nine-man gang who they believe planned to kidnap a diplomat.

A police spokesman told reporters the group, rounded up in Vienna on Friday, had 10 guns, five hand grenades, nearly a kilo of explosives, and lengths of rope apparently meant for tying up their captive.

He said the nine, who carried false British passports, spoke either Urdu or Pushtu and were probably Pakistanis. Police originally thought they were Indians or Afghans.

The men were arrested in a series of raids on three hotels starting early on Friday morning after a tip-off from a hotel-keeper who saw a gun in one of their rooms.

The spokesman said the plot did not appear to have any connection with a meeting in Vienna on Tuesday of ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Guerrillas attacked an OPEC meeting in Vienna in 1975, taking ministers hostage and killing two people. Pakistani diplomats said they had been given no details of the plot, but extra guards had been placed round the embassy and the ambassador's residence, both in exclusive northern suburbs of the capital.

Diplomats said the OPEC meeting meant Austrian security forces had been concentrating on protecting the visiting ministers, which could have lowered their guard against attacks on other potential targets.

The police spokesman said the nine men had arrived in Vienna by train in three groups. Their leader was a 23-year-old man, and the ages of the others ranged from 21 to 38.

Police Sunday displayed the weapons and explosives they seized, including seven loaded Belgian-made 9-mm pistols and three Beretta machine pistols with spare magazines.

They also found shoe polish for blacking faces and red head-bands by which attackers could recognise each other.

The spokesman said police found travel documents which suggested the men travelled to Vienna in early June through the Middle East, Greece and Italy.

Police in the state capital of Srinagar told Reuters more than 250 people, including suspected Sikh extremists, had been rounded up in the sensitive border state in the past two days.

They said the Himalayan region bordering Pakistan was quiet Sunday after curfew was reimposed and paramilitary troops redeployed at the weekend to disperse demonstrations against the sacking of Chief Minister Farouq Abdullah.

But fresh violence flared in nearby Punjab and two northeastern states where three people were killed and a local politician seriously injured at the weekend, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported (See page 8).

In New Delhi, officials told Reuters a government white paper on the army's assault on the Sikh Golden Temple in Punjab last month was expected to be released Monday.

The attack was launched to root out Sikh extremist leaders waging a guerrilla war for a separate state called Khalistan.

Indian newspaper editorials have said Thursday's hijacking of the Indian Airbus from Srinagar to the Pakistani city of Lahore underlined statements by Indian leaders that a link existed between Sikh extremists and Jammu and Kashmir.

The Sikh hijackers, armed with at least one pistol, knives and a hatchet, surrendered unconditionally to Pakistani authorities and freed all 264 hostages after failing to carry out a threat to blow up the plane.

Seven people were injured in the incident, two of them crew members hit when the hijackers opened fire.

A senior security official in Srinagar told Reuters a small revolver used by the hijackers was hidden in a box of cherries and smuggled onto the plane and left with the crew's baggage without being searched.

Intelligence sources told Reuters there were nine Sikh hijackers, not eight as previously reported. They had surrendered apparently because they had only one pistol and no explosives to blow up the plane.

They said the ninth hijacker had been identified as Santhapan who had travelled on the aircraft from Bombay to Srinagar, boarding it again for the return flight when it was hijacked.

At least 10 policemen on duty at Srinagar airport on Thursday have been suspended while the investigation continues, they said.

Kuwaiti defence minister to visit Moscow

Kuwait studies possible Soviet arms purchases

By Rory Channing
Reuters

KUWAIT — The Defence Minister of Kuwait, the Gulf Arab state closest to the Iran-Iraq war, flies to Moscow Monday on a 10-day visit during which political analysts expect him to study possible arms purchases.

The trip, planned last year, follows a similar visit by the minister, Sheikh Salem Al Sabah, to Washington three months ago and is officially described as an exercise in balance ties between the two superpowers.

In the United States, Sheikh Salem arranged an \$82 million arms package to bolster air defences amid threats by Iran that it would punish Gulf states which supported Iraq in the 45-month-old Gulf war.

But Kuwait, frustrated over U.S. failure to include advanced Stinger anti-aircraft missiles it requested, has signalled its intention to look elsewhere for sophisticated weaponry. The wealthy Arab emirate will spare no expense if suitable equipment is available.

"One cannot measure the survival of one's country in dollars," an official source told Reuters.

But he denied recent Western reports that Kuwait was about to seal a major arms deal with the Soviet Union, valued at over \$325 million, for missiles and other modern armaments.

"To start with, all deals are signed here at home," he said. The visit would be devoted largely to an assessment of opportunities for arms supplies, the source added.

As the only member of the six-nation Gulf Co-operation Council to have diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union, Kuwait will use the visit to re-assert its image of neutrality at a time other council states appear to be moving closer to the United States, political analysts said.

Besides Kuwait, the council groups Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman.

The Soviets could use the trip to

advantage by laying the groundwork for a possible visit to Kuwait later this year by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, the analysts said.

A visit by Mr. Gromyko could establish a stronger profile for the Soviet Union in the region and a firmer base from which to seek diplomatic relations with other Gulf states.

"Saudi Arabia is unquestionably the ultimate attraction," one analyst said. Analysts said the other Gulf council states gave full support to Kuwait's drive to upgrade its defences.

Keeping its arms deal free from preconditions, Kuwait enhanced the group's ability to police its own affairs and keep the superpowers out of the Gulf, they said.

The analysts noted the United States appeared to be playing down Sheikh Salem's trip to the Soviet Union, treating it as little more than a routine exchange of visits.

Although the United States had shown no positive response yet to Kuwait's request for the shoulder-fired Stinger missiles which Washington has supplied to the Saudis, it had not ruled out

possible sales, and relations between the two remained cordial.

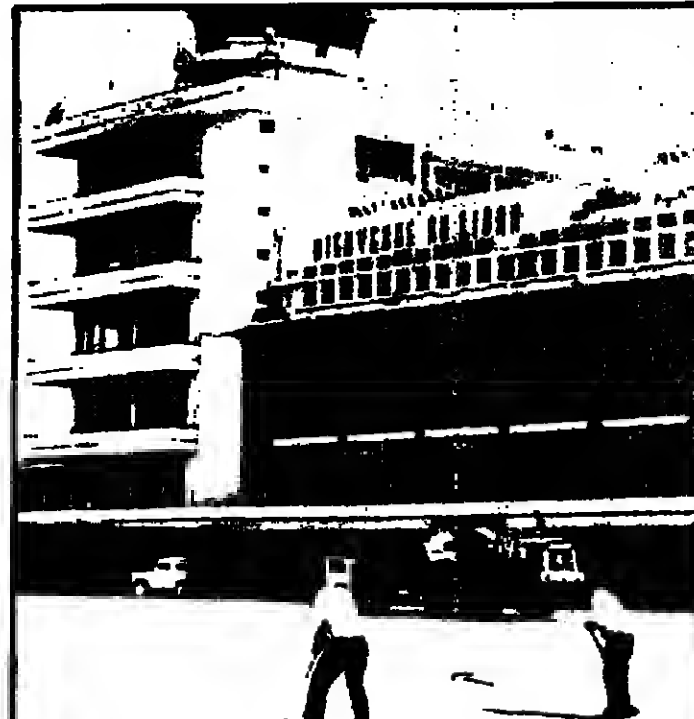
The analysts, meanwhile, identified lack of a sufficiently rapid early-warning system as the soft spot in Kuwait's air defences, for which no missiles could compensate.

"It takes only seven minutes for a jet taking off at Iran's nearest airfield to reach Kuwait. It could have the best missile system in the world, but still be vulnerable without the ability to immediately detect attack," one analyst said.

They said Kuwait now was sharing information supplied to the Saudis by U.S.-manned radar surveillance planes in the Gulf, and was taking steps to speed up the relay of intelligence.

"It's a question of installing sophisticated equipment in Kuwait that would enable it to obtain the data at the same time as the Saudis. Right now the Saudis get it and pick up a telephone to pass it on to Kuwait," an analyst said.

Iran, separated from Kuwait by only a 50 kilometre strip of Iraqi territory, has issued implicit warnings it could hit vital installations in Gulf Arab states unless they withdraw backing for Iraq in the Gulf war.



CLEANING THE TARMAC: Lebanese airport workers clean the tarmac at Beirut International Airport in front of the terminal building. There are hopes that the airport will re-open soon after heavy fighting in Beirut forced its closure in February for five months (AP wirephoto)

Oman supports peace efforts to end Gulf war

CAIRO (R) — Oman's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf Al Alawi Sunday said his country supports any efforts to end the Gulf war between Iraq and Iran, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

Mr. Alawi made the remarks on his arrival in Cairo for a one-day private visit, the agency reported.

It is not immediately known whether the Omani Minister has any plans to meet with Egyptian officials.

Egypt has said it intends to continue its efforts to end the Gulf war after its undisclosed proposals received support from some non-aligned countries despite Iran's rejection.

Conference on Gulf war opens in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (R) — An international conference on the Gulf war's impact on world peace and security was launched Sunday by Iraq with the aim of rallying support for a peaceful settlement to its 45-month-old war with Iran.

Among the 700 at the three-day gathering were groups opposed to the government of Iran and its backers in Libya and Syria.

The conference, according to its agenda, is being held in support of "Iraq's peaceful efforts and response to all attempts to put an end to the Gulf war and its legitimate defence of its territories."

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, in an opening speech, said "international circles" were res-

ponsible for the continuation of the conflict.

He accused international powers of supplying Iran with arms and ammunition, "thus helping to prolong the war of aggression by Iran."

Mr. Aziz, who opened the conference on behalf of President Saddam Hussein, called on international organisations and political parties to assume a leading role to bring peace to the Gulf region.

"Iraq was always prepared and still is prepared to co-operate with them to achieve a just, honourable and durable solution for the conflict," he said.

Judge overrules order for Iran Air employees

ROME (AP) — A labour judge has blocked Iran Air from requiring the seven Italian women working in the airline's Rome office to wear the traditional Islamic veil known as the Chador.

In a decision made public Saturday, Judge Ettore Foti suspended the order, issued last month by Iran Air officials in accordance with the wishes of Iranian Leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Italian women working in the airline's offices had been told they could face dismissal if they did not wear the Chador, dark-coloured pants and a full-length tunic starting July 15.

The airline's two Iranian

women already wear the Chador and full-length attire.

An Iran Air employee reached by telephone Sunday at the airline's office at Rome's Leonardo Da Vinci Airport, refused comment on the ruling.

The judge's ruling followed a protest by Italian union leaders against the airline. Union leaders said the outfit was "religious attire, acceptable only for those who take part in the Islamic religion."

The union and Iran Air had a similar dispute last year, but it was settled by an agreement requiring Italian women to limit their use of make-up, dress in dark colours and avoid short skirts.

Israel, Syria reported in negotiations

LONDON (AP) — Israel and Syria, hitherto bitter adversaries, are conducting negotiations through third parties over security in Lebanon, London's Observer newspaper reported Sunday.

It said that last week's calm in Beirut after incessant fighting was largely the result of the contacts which, if successful, could spare Lebanon a relapse into civil war. Both Israel and Syria, "which have been trying to undermine each other's position in Lebanon since their last major clash in June 1982, now seem to want to disengage," the report said.

It considered the gap between them "remains wide" because the Lebanese and Syrian view is that Lebanon must be responsible for security in the south, which would

mean total Israeli withdrawal. But Israel "does not trust the Lebanese army to do the job and wants a buffer zone inside Lebanon controlled by the Israeli-backed militia of Col. Antoine Lahad."

The report was attributed to unidentified sources in Washington, London and Beirut. It said one of the go-between is Lebanon's Druze community headed

by Walid Junblatt. "Junblatt is in close touch with Damascus, while some of his senior associates have been talking with the Israelis," the Observer said.

The United States is not involved and U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near East Affairs, Robert Pelletreau, was sent to Beirut last week "apparently to find out what was happening," the weekly noted.

Ugandan aide in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Uganda's Vice-President and Defence Minister Paulo Muwanga arrived in Cairo Saturday for talks with Egyptian officials, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

It said Mr. Muwanga arrived

from Rome after medical treatment in some European countries.

The agency gave no details about the purpose and the duration of his visit to Egypt.

UAE is considering ties with Moscow

KUWAIT (AP) — The United Arab Emirates has been weighing the feasibility of exchanging diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the Socialist Bloc countries, the radical newspaper Al Watan reported Sunday.

Citing no sources, the paper said that the UAE's National Federal Council (parliament) discussed this in a secret meeting in Abu Dhabi last month.

It added that the Soviet consul in Kuwait, Hikmat Madatov, was to visit the Emirates shortly. He told the paper that his trip to the UAE was designed mainly to facilitate travel of Arab tourists to the Soviet Union.

A Soviet embassy officer here, contacted by the Associated Press, said: "We have no comment" on Al Watan's report.

The UAE is a member of the six-nation Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), a regional economic integration and collective defence pact which also comprise Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

Of the six only Kuwait has diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the Socialist satellites.

By Hugh Carnegie
Reuters

ANKARA — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights Elliot Abrams arrives in Turkey this week to assess conditions in a key NATO ally which is frequently accused of human rights abuses.

Mr. Abrams' visit, from July 10 to 14, comes at a time when human rights issues in Turkey remain under close scrutiny at home and abroad despite a return to elected government last December after three years of military rule.

Continuing torture allegations, press censorship and political trials are just some of the questions that Mr. Abrams will face with Turkish officials and private citizens.

As in Central America and elsewhere, human rights is an unwelcome complicating factor for Washington in its relations with Ankara. It values Turkey as a stable ally bordering the Soviet Union and the unstable Middle East and pours in millions of dollars of military aid.

In an indication of the sensitivity of the issue, officials monitoring human rights at the U.S. embassy here declined to discuss Mr. Abrams' visit either on or off the record.

NEWS ANALYSIS

its section on Turkey that under military rule "abuses of human rights due to terrorist activity, and political and religious violence were substantially reduced."

It points out that in the two years before the coup, there were some 30,000 acts of violence by political and religious extremists, a number that fell to 7,500 in the whole period of military rule and was still going down.

The Turkish military frequently says that its intervention halted a spate of killings which claimed about 5,000 lives and restored law and order to the country, to the demonstrable relief of most of the

population.

But the State Department report, other foreign organisations and a growing body of opinion in Turkey itself have expressed concern over the measures employed to achieve this restoration of peace.

The European Community is holding up \$600 million in aid to Turkey frozen in 1980 because of these concerns.

Although the military kept its promise to restore elected government, only three parties out of 15 that wanted to do so were allowed to contest last November's general election and martial law is still in force in 41 of the nation's 67 provinces.

Dozens of politicians from the pre-coup era have been barred from politics for up to 10 years, including former Prime Ministers Suleyman Demirel and Bulent Ecevit.

Around 30,000 people, mostly leftists, were arrested after the coup and charged with involvement in violence, and thousands of them are still being tried by martial law courts.

In May this year, the London-based human rights organisation Amnesty International said thousands of these detainees had been systematically and brutally tortured and it charged that tor-

ture was still going on.

Officials deny systematic torture and say all complaints are investigated, with at least 80 convictions secured so far.

But the government's account has been subject to unexplained inconsistencies. In March 1982, it admitted 15 deaths under torture, but a year later the figure was said to be seven and in April this year it had fallen to two.

There has also been no public evidence of investigations of torture allegations made in court two years ago by leaders of the Marxist Trade Union Confederation, still on trial for their lives, and other prominent political defendants.

Relatives of prison hunger strikers, at least 11 of whom have died this year, insist that torture is routine in jail. Foreign journalists frequently bear allegations that police torture and beat political detainees during interrogation.

In May a group of more than 1,200 Turkish intellectuals petitioned the president calling measures adopted since the coup undemocratic and saying they feared torture was habitual.

The official response was to bar their statement from the press, an example of continuing heavy censorship, and to prosecute 56 of the petitioners for criticising martial law.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

17:30 Koran
17:40 Cartoons
18:00 Children's Programmes
18:25 Dear Enemy
18:30 Programme Review
19:30 Jordan Armed Forces Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Comedy
21:35 Local Comedy
22:20 Arabic Series
23:00 News in Arabic
23:10 Series Cont.

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 Translating
18:45 Franco-Jordanian Relations
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Full-on News and Bulletins
21:00 Living Planet
22:00 News in English
22:15 Live Boat

RADIO JORDAN

555 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
and purely on 4560 KHz. SW

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsday
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 News Summary
13:00 Pop Session
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:20 Over a Cup of Tea
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instruments
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Classical Show Case
17:30 Pop Session
18:05 Sports Round-up
18:30 Arabian Nights
19:00 Newsday
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:55 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 Singing Slides
06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 07:30 Sing a Song of London 07:45 200 Walk 08:00 Newsday 08:30 Baker's Half Doreen 09:00 World News 09:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 09:30 Sarah and Company 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Vulture 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 Waagduke 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 News Now 12:15 Kenneth Matthews: Contemplations 12:30 Contemprunt 13:00 World News 13:05 News About Britain 13:15 An Ice-Cream War 13:30 Omnibus 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Brain of Britain 1954 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 15:30 Sporting Stories 15:45 Journey Into Hope 16:30 At the Piano 16:50 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 World News 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Book Choice 19:15 The Foodie's Saga 19:30 Kenneth Matthews 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsday 20:30 Twelve Good Men and True 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:48 People's Choice 22:00 World News 22:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sports International 23:00 Network UK 23:15 Wimbledon Report 23:30 Counterpoint 24:00 World News 00:05 The World Today 00:25 Book Choice 00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary 01:15 The Foodie's Saga 01:30 Brain of Britain 1984

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 4565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz

06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour; news summaries, daily business reports; VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion outlooks; documentary analysis; viewpoints; features 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Music USA standards 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

"Le Carnaval De Nice" at the French Cultural Centre.
"Les Peintres Citeziens" at the French Cultural Centre.
Exhibition of Ceramics by Margaret Taddei at Alla Art Gallery.

FILMS

"Les Miserables" I^{re} episode at the French Cultural Centre at 10:30 a.m.
"Welcome to Los Angeles Olympic City '84" at the American Centre at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

VIDEO

"Hotel du Libre Echange" at the French Cultural Centre at 4:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267
American Centre Library 44371
British Council 36147-5
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 34024
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665181
Husseini Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 4:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabat Al Qifa (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

JORDAN NATIONAL GALLERY

Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luvwibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luvwibdeh, 37440
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771551
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775201
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751
Amman International Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

02:50 Fajr
04:30 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:41 Dhuhur
18:22 'Asr
18:44 Maghrib
20:25 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (08) 33250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:50 Cairo (MS)
09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Agaba (RJ)
09:45 Athens (OA)
09:45 Muscat, Bahrain (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:05 Dhahran (RJ)
10:10 Larana, Damascus (RJ)
11:30 Istanbul, Ankara (TK)
12:30 Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GF)
14:40 Kuwait (RJ)
15:10 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:10 Belgrade, Istanbul (JU)
17:00 Athens (OA)
17:30 New York, Vienna (MS)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
18:30 Bangkok (RJ)
18:40 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
20:50 Cairo (MS)
22:30 Baghdad (JA)
00:45 Cairo (RJ)
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)
01:00 London, Baghdad (BA)

DEPARTURES

06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:50 Cairo (MS)
07:15 Agaba (RJ)
08:30 Athens (OA)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:30 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)
12:30 London (RJ)
12:35 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
12:30 Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)
12:30 Ankara, Istanbul (TK)
13:30 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
15:40 Kuwait (RJ)
16:25 Istanbul, Belgrade (JU)
16:40 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
19:30 Kuwait, Dubai (RJ)
19:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
19:45 Dhahran (RJ)
20:15 Jeddah (RJ)
20:15 Baghdad (RJ)
20:25 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
20:45 Cairo (RJ)
21:00 Cairo (MS)
23:30 Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (JA)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Jolly Celeste
— Teta
— Belkis
— El Malik
— Badr
— Vill Deluier
— Al Farabi
— Kalamata Mars
— Nostromo Mars

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WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fine, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman 27/28
Aqaba 26/28
Deserts 15/34
Jordan Valley 21/35

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 27, Aqaba 34. Humidity readings: Amman 37 per cent, Aqaba 25 per cent.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local currency rates in JLS

Belgian franc 66.1/ 66.5
Dutch guilder 119.3/ 120
Egyptian pound 320/ 322.5
French franc 43.8/ 44.1
Iraqi dinar 372/ 376
Italian lire (for 100) 21.9/ 22.1
Japanese yen (for 100) 157.8/ 158.7
Kuwaiti dinar 1268.4/ 1272.2
Lebanese lira 63.5/ 64.6
Omani rial 1088.3/ 1093.3
Qatari rial 103.6/ 104
Saudi rial 107.8/ 108.3
Swedish crown 46/ 46.3
Swiss franc 159.4/ 160.6
Syrian lira 50.5/ 51.3
U.A.E. dirham 103.1/ 103.6
U.K. sterling pound 501.8/ 504.8
U.S. dollar 381/ 383
West German mark 134.3/ 135.1

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 775111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 775121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police headquarters 3944
Traffic police 36390-1
Electric Power Co. 42362
Municipal water service 77125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333

HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre 813813-32
Khalid Bin Al Walid 44281-4
Akileh Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 66471-4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845
Der Al-Shifa, J. Husseini 667158
Al-Musader Hospital 667221-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665202
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 777101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111
Aray, Marj 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Abbas Al Hakeem 91256

MARKET PRICES

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sharif Zaid receives American envoy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Commander-in-Chief of the Jordan Armed Forces Lieutenant-General Sharif Zaid bin Shaker received at his office Sunday the visiting U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Robert Pelletreau. Attending the meeting was U.S. Ambassador in Amman Richard Viets.

Military court sentences briber

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Harbi Saleh Ahmad Ayesh to two months imprisonment with a JD 10 fine for offering a bribe to a government employee to perform illegal work whilst carrying out his official duties. The military governor has endorsed the sentence.

Voters to choose Jerash chamber board

JERASH (Petra) — A total of 380 voters will Monday elect a new board of directors for the Jerash Chamber of Commerce and will choose, between the eight candidates who are contesting membership of the seven-member board. Jerash District Governor Hussein Al Abbushi said that the elections will start at 08:00 a.m. and the counting of votes will start immediately after the closure of the polling station.

IDB loans top JD 255,000 for this year

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) has granted 10 loans amounting to JD 27,700 during the month of June, bringing the number of loans granted by the IDB during the first half of this year to 89, with a total value of JD 255,200. The loans are for use by industrial projects that will manufacture aluminium products, solar heaters, metal furniture, clothes, building materials, confectionary in addition to financing vehicle maintenance workshops.

University honours U.S. cultural attache

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan acting president, Dr. Mahmoud Al Samrah, presented the university's gold shield Sunday to the Cultural Attache at the American embassy Mrs. Anne O'Leary-Boughman in recognition of her efforts in strengthening cultural co-operation between the university and U.S. educational institutions. The presentation was made during a banquet hosted by the university for Mrs. O'Leary-Boughman on the occasion of the end of her term of service in Jordan.

Medical exhibition opens on campus

AMMAN (Petra) — The medical Sciences Society at the University of Jordan Faculty of Medicine staged Sunday an exhibition of medical books and equipments. On display during the four-day exhibition, which was opened by the dean of the faculty, Dr. Fuad Al Sayegh, are specialised books on general surgery, paediatrics, gynaecology, internal and forensic medicine.

S. Arabia cautions pilgrims against carrying propaganda

AMMAN (Petra) — The Saudi Arabian Consulate in Amman announced Sunday that no Muslim pilgrim will be allowed to carry books, publications, or photographs of a political, or ideological nature or any propaganda material into Saudi Arabia's holy sites during the pilgrimage season. In a statement issued here after a meeting with Jordanian officials to discuss final arrangements for Al Haj, the Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, the consulate said that these publications "harm the feelings of Muslims in contradiction with the objectives of Al Haj and in violation of the Saudi Arabian laws and regulations."

The statement appealed to all pilgrims to respect the laws and instructions for pilgrimage and to refrain from carrying food supplies that exceed their immediate needs since such supplies are abundant in Saudi Arabia.

All Iraqi and Syrian nationals living in Jordan can obtain visas to visit the holy places in Mecca and Medina from the Saudi consulates in their own countries, the statement said. All other non-Jordanian nationals, whose stay in Jordan has exceeded one year, can obtain visas from the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs in Amman, the statement added.

Attending the meeting were Saudi officials and Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, under-secretary at the Ministry of Awqaf, who discussed all matters concerned with facilitating the travel of Jordanian pilgrims to Saudi Arabia.

Palestinian educationalists debate problems

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The difficulties facing educational institutions under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and ways of overcoming them were the subjects discussed at a two-day meeting of the Palestinian Higher Educational Council, which concluded its work here Sunday.

The meeting, which was attended by senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials and Palestinian educationalists, heard reports about the main problems facing education in the occupied territories.

They also discussed different recommendations to help solve these problems and to improve the educational standards "in a way that enhances the steadfastness and resistance of the people in the occupied territories."

The main difficulties outlined by the speakers fell into few categories: Obstacles and measures imposed by the Israeli authorities to hamper the academic life in Arab educational institutions; lack of funds and facilities; problems related to the economic situation in the West Bank, and problems caused by "internal differences amongst students due to varying ideological opinions."

The speakers also said that "despite continuous Israeli harassment of Arab universities and colleges, the students and staff had been able to resist and thwart all schemes totally to paralyse the educational process and had succeeded in maintaining high academic standards."

Lack of finance was pointed out as the main impediment to the progress and growth of the five universities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The speakers, who praised the role played by the universities in curbing the emigration of young people and in resisting Israeli plans to expunge the Palestinian identity, said that the universities should now grow in size to absorb

more Arab students in order further to curb emigration and to cut down on the flow of money outside the territories which is spent on educating students abroad.

Deputy commander of PLO forces Khalil Al Wazir, who opened the meeting Tuesday, said that the lack of funds was due to the failure of most Arab countries to fulfil their financial obligations to support the steadfastness of people in the occupied Arab territories.

According to a resolution adopted at an Arab summit in Baghdad in 1979, the Arab countries pledged to pay an annual \$100 million to a Jordanian-Palestinian committee to support the steadfastness of people in the occupied Arab territories.

'Year of Peace' body formed

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Sunday decided to form a joint committee from the ministries of information and public works, together with representatives from the Jordanian universities, in order to work out a programme for the United Nations proposed "Year of Peace," which is scheduled for 1986.

This was announced to reporters by Information Minister Laila Sharaf at the end of a three-hour cabinet session in which she said the ministers also decided to appoint former Intelligence Chief Mohammad Rasoul Al Keilani and Mohammad Affash Al

But Mr. Wazir said that this year the committee has received only \$11 million "which can hardly cover the needs of people in the Israeli occupied territories."

He said that the committee will dispatch delegations to Algiers and the Gulf Arab states to urge them to fulfil their financial commitments.

There are five universities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip which include the Birzeit University, the University of Hebron, the University of Najah (in Nablus), University of Bethlehem and the Islamic University in Gaza and some were said to have been forced to depend on community contributions and stage fund-raising activities.

A related issue, which provoked a debate during the meetings, was a suggestion to make education free. Three opinions were voiced by the participants concerning the issue: The first party voiced opposition to the proposal, which was originally made by the PLO, because "it will benefit students who are well off while the university needs the money. While the second opinion argued that "most of the students who attend the uni-

versities in the Israeli occupied territories come from lower income families and therefore deciding on a free university education will lift a heavy financial burden of the bulk of the students."

A third compromise opinion emerged stating that needy students should be exempted from fees. The deserved students should be chosen by a committee which comprises representatives of student councils, the Jerusalem-based Council of Higher Education which co-ordinates work among the five universities, and university administrations.

The high rate among university graduates, as a direct effect of the recession which characterise the economy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, was pointed out as "one of the important problems which can have dangerous political consequences as it might

lead to the immigration of youth." The speakers noted that a lack of clear Palestinian educational policies alongside the deteriorating economic conditions contributed to the crises. They pointed out that there are about 2,000 unemployed graduates in the Israeli occupied territories including 300 doctors and 300 engineers.

The speakers put forward a number of recommendations including carrying out seminars to provide a scientific analysis to the problems and to refer proper recommendations to the PLO Executive Committee and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee and invest in productive projects which can absorb a large number of the unemployed graduates.

A final statement which will include all the recommendations was expected to be issued Sunday night.

Arab ministers review economic development

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) opened its 41st meeting in Amman Sunday to review plans for promoting inter-Arab co-operation in economic and financial fields.

Arab ministers of economy and finance are attending the two-day meeting which will review a report by the CAEU's secretary-general on the economic situation in the Arab World and trends for the future.

They will also discuss a report submitted by a special study team on planning and co-ordination among Arab Common Market countries.

Speeches were made in the opening session by ministers from Sudan and the United Arab Emirates. The CAEU's secretary-general, Mr. Mahdi Al 'Obeidi,

outlined the difficulties hindering development and Arab economic integration, which he attributed to the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and Iran's threats to extend the war in the Gulf region.

Also addressing the opening session was Jordan's Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani who called for a separation of political and economic actions in the Arab World. "The CAEU has made modest achievements compared with the great aspirations and expectations for the future," the minister said. He added that the CAEU's objective of bringing about economic integration among Arab states seems to be far off because development has been progressing at a slow pace.

Leading Jordanian businessmen and economists also attend the opening session.

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The French people in Jordan welcome President of the French Republic Francois Mitterand and wish him a good and successful visit to Jordan. They wish that this visit will solidify and strengthen the friendly relations between Jordan and France under the guidance of His Majesty King Hussein and President Mitterand.

AUSTRIAN WEEK



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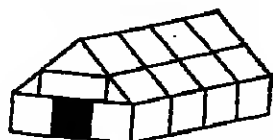
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Jordan Times
Tel: 666320
666265

Jordan Times

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 Jordan Times advertising department

Pre-empting extremism

THE NEWS from Damascus is that a powerful new attempt is being made to patch up differences between President Assad's regime and Chairman Yasser Arafat's wing of the PLO. Farouk Kaddoumi, the PLO's foreign minister, held a meeting that reportedly lasted several hours with the Syrian president on Thursday and said afterwards that the encounter was "warm and positive". Furthermore, the inter-Palestinian talks in Damascus to heal the rift between opponents and pro-Arafat loyalists in the PLO have taken a new turn following the agreement reached among some of their factions in Aden late last month.

The outcome of Mr. Kaddoumi's current visit to Damascus could not be close to certain. Some PLO officials were recently quoted as saying, however, that the Syrians have shown a willingness to accept a reconciliation with the Palestinian leadership except that their veto against Mr. Arafat personally remained in place. So, what could be in store for Palestinian unity and Syrian-Palestinian relations? And what, if any, are the hopes that a coherent Arab position will emerge — soon — to face possible developments concerning the Middle East peace process in Israel and the U.S. after elections there?

A most pertinent question is indeed the future of the PLO chairman himself and the policies that are likely to be pursued by the Arab side in the months ahead. But admittedly there still is some way to go before all these questions can be answered. For now, the attention, for those who care to look at little details, is on how things are shaping up. And it looks as if the hardening of positions by both Israeli and Palestinian politicians has already started.

This is where it matters — or should matter — most to the moderates on all sides. If there is to be any real chance of attaining peace in the foreseeable future, then the would-be peacemakers cannot just wait in the wings until the crystallisations are totally unbreakable. They have to be always there with their political solvents ready for action.

How this is done for best results and to whom the therapy is applied in particular is what we ought to be pre-occupied with now rather than later.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: France can play a role

JORDAN WELCOMES French President Francois Mitterrand to Jordan and hopes the visit will further strengthen the ties of friendship and bolster trade and cultural co-operation between Jordan and France. The visit by the French president and the talks which he will conduct with King Hussein will have a special importance in view of the fact that both leaders are known to be frank and deeply interested in just and durable solution to the Palestinian problem.

No doubt the meetings will offer the two leaders time to have a clearer view of the situation and the role which Europe can play in achieving peace in the Middle East. The Arabs are in fact looking to France to lead the European nations in this endeavour and hope that France will be instrumental in achieving a just peace.

We expect the French president to announce that his country will not transfer its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem because this will create a better atmosphere for the talks. Such a statement will remove all effects of a statement by the first secretary of the ruling French Socialist Party who had called on the government to transfer the embassy to Jerusalem.

We have no doubt that the president's visit will open new avenues for co-operation between Jordan and France in scientific, cultural and economic fields, and will offer the chance for Jordan to purchase defensive weapons from France.

Al Düstour: Correcting past errors

THE EGYPTIAN government has just announced it is exchanging ambassadors with the Soviet Union following a long period of mistrust and strained relations. This is to be considered a corrective step which is bound to lead to an improvement in relations between the two countries. Egypt has thus found its way back to the Non-Aligned Movement and regained its national will.

The recent years proved that the policy of ruining Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union, which was adopted by President Sadat, was meant to show a disregard for the Soviet Union as a superpower, but it has in fact harmed Egypt's image in Africa, the Arab region and the whole world. This policy has had its negative impact on Egypt's relations with other nations.

President Mubarak seems to be determined to correct the mistakes of past policies and is intent on re-establishing his country's international weight and importance in this region.

We view this step as one in the right direction, and in conformity with the norms of international relations. It also expresses determination by the Cairo government to follow a balanced policy between the two superpowers which will in the end serve Egypt's own interests.

Sawt Al Shaab: World-wide support

AN INTERNATIONAL conference opens in Baghdad Monday to discuss the effects and consequences of the Gulf war and its impact on world peace. The large number of delegations attending the meeting, including the Iranian resistance forces, reflects the world's concern over the war and its condemnation of the policy of violence and extremism which the Iranian government is following, and a demonstration of support for Iraq's call for peace and security.

No doubt, the delegations will speak of the huge losses in life and material wealth which the war is causing to the nations of the region but they will also point out to the futile policy of Tehran to dominate the region and impose its will on its neighbours.

The Iranian regime should realise that the problems of the region cannot be solved by expanding the scope of hostilities but rather by settling the conflict by peaceful means and negotiations. Iran has only sowed the seeds of evil and destruction, and is now reaping the bitter fruit of its deeds. It has lost the confidence of all Islamic nations, its resources are being sapped gradually as it loses the war with Iraq, which is causing unrest in Iraq itself. The Iranian regime which has massed thousands of troops along the border with Iraq is bound to end up facing a humiliating defeat, if it launches another suicidal offensive against Iraq.

Peace surprises Kharroub region, feared short

By Randall Palmer
 Reuters

MAGHAIRIYEH, Lebanon — Nazih Musa peered from a firing slit in his sandbagged bunker towards Christian fortifications less than 100 metres away.

A Falangist bullet whizzing through the slit a few months ago hit a comrade of the young Muslim militiaman in the eye and killed him.

But all has been quiet since the Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia and the mainly-Druze Muslim "Progressive Socialist Party" (PSP) agreed in late March to stop fighting in Iqlim Al Kharroub area, some 25 kilometres south of Beirut.

Residents say the truce differs from ceasefires in Beirut, where

machine-gun battles qualify in radio bulletins as "relative calm." The peace in this isolated region spilling back from the Mediterranean coastline is almost total.

After nearly three months, life has begun to return to normal, although bitterness between the two sides remains high and residents wonder how long the peace can last.

The problems in Kharroub province began in 1982, when the "Lebanese Forces" moved in under the protection of invading Israeli troops.

At first, the militiamen entered only Christian villages, mostly on the edges of the region. But Muslim residents say they then tried to take over Sunni Muslim villages and isolate the largely Sunni pop-

ulation in the provincial headland.

Skirmishes between the PSP and the "Lebanese Forces" boiled into a hot war last September when the Israelis pulled out and took up positions just to the South. The PSP won, pushing the Falangists back to Christian villages.

From September to March, the two sides waged a war of attrition along front lines that rarely shifted.

Mr. Musa said a 40-vehicle convoy recently rumbled across the Israeli front lines near Sidon to Maghairiyeh, 10 kilometres to the northwest, and to other towns in the region.

He said the Israelis warned of stern measures, perhaps even air strikes, if the ceasefire is broken.

Other militiamen said the Israelis came also to search for Palestinian fighters.

Most inhabitants fled the province during the fighting but when peace returned they flooded back to their homes.

Schools that had missed eight months of classes re-opened in mid-April and will stay open through the summer to make up for lost time.

"Everybody is saying: We're tired of war. Let us live," said Umm Mohammed, wife and assistant to the headmaster of the thriving Lycée Pascal at Anout, in the centre of the region.

But normality has not returned fully. There are no contacts between Muslim and Christian villages, and the territory remains isolated from Lebanon's big cities.

One of the Lycée Pascal's teachers and some of its pupils used to come from a nearby Christian village, but no longer.

And under a lemon tree in Maghairiyeh, 18-year-old Ahmad Zanker, wearing jeans and sandals, sat with a Kalashnikov rifle rather than books. Unable to reach his vocational school in Sidon, he has become a militiaman.

Because the "Lebanese Forces" hold the coastal highway from Beirut, supplies travel the long way to the Kharroub province along winding, potholed mountain roads.

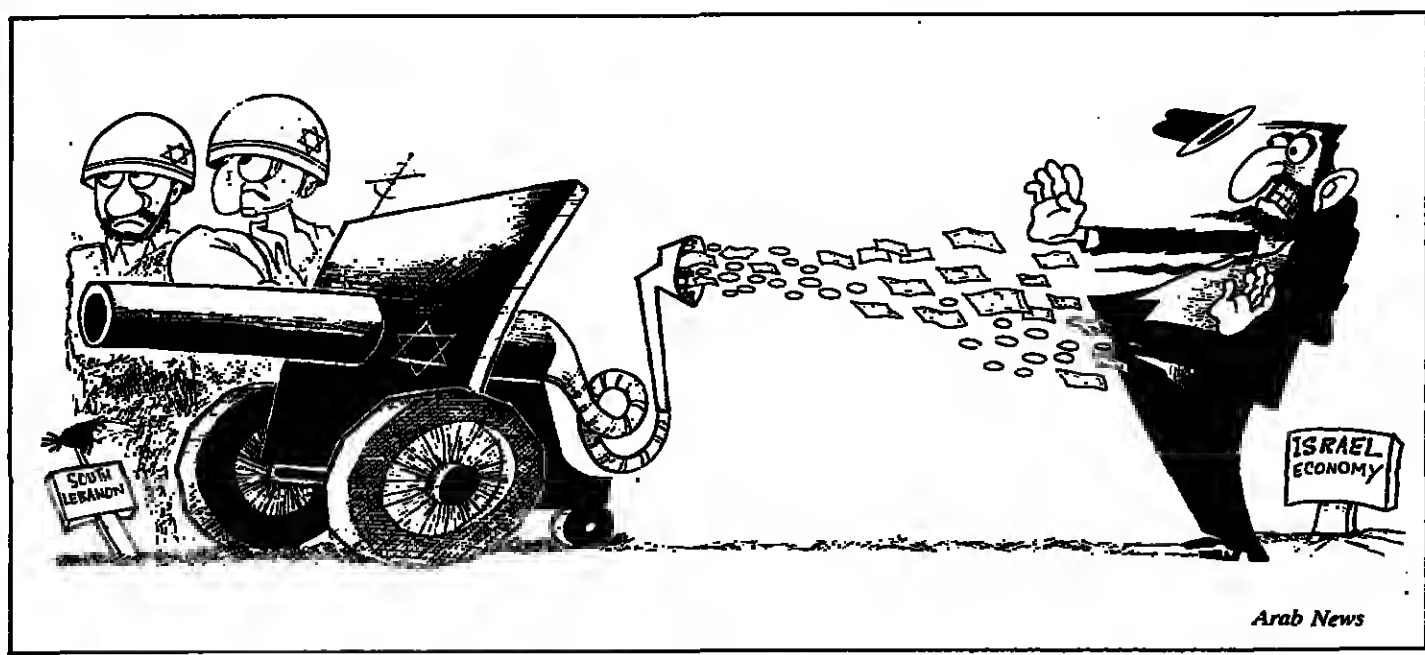
Youssef Younes, a contractor in the central Village of Shalhim, said he and his 40 workers are idle, because many residents cannot afford the high costs he has to cha-

ge. "Cement is double, sand is double, so is gravel, fuel, everything. Besides, nobody has any money anyhow," he said.

Also, many residents said they were waiting to see if peace would really last before making any big investments.

PSP leader Walid Junblatt recently said he would return to war if necessary to force open the coastal road and fulfil Muslim demands for more power in the government in Beirut.

Looking over the forbidden coastal road from the heights at Stblime, bearded PSP fighter Mohammed Mohi said: "War is not for me to decide. But I don't see how we can last like this. If required, I am ready to go to war."



Failed coup strengthens Bolivia president

By Walker Simon
 Reuters

LA PAZ — Bolivia's leftist President Hernán Siles Zuazo, who survived a weekend coup attempt, seems to have emerged politically strengthened after galvanising military and labour support.

But Western diplomats said serious economic problems, if unchecked, could soon undermine his new-found backing and threaten to spark a coup before his term ends in 1986.

Mr. Siles Zuazo, who took office in October 1982 after 19 years of virtually uninterrupted military rule, was abducted for 10 hours on Saturday June 30 before being rescued. The administration blamed some military officials, cocaine traffickers and rightist politicians for the coup attempt.

Bolivia, South America's poorest and most unstable nation, has registered more than 180 coups in its 159-year history and frequent government shifts have rarely drawn much interest beyond its landlocked borders.

But the question of the left-wing government's endurance has gained added significance because of its implications for the rest of Latin America and the Western financial system.

Foreign bankers, still shaken by Bolivia's decision last May to suspend payments to commercial

banks, fear other Latin American nations may follow suit if Mr. Siles Zuazo shows he can remain in power, even after alienating the banks.

"Bolivia's debt servicing obligations to commercial banks is so small it's ridiculous. Only some \$7.5 million a month," one foreign banker said. "But what we're worried about is what if his debtors like Argentina with billions of dollars in annual debt obligations repudiate their debts like Bolivia."

Bolivia has a \$4.4 billion foreign debt.

The staying power of Bolivia's government is also of concern to Western governments interested in backing South America's slow but steady shift towards democracy and away from military governments.

Swift international censure of the abortive coup from the United States, France, Spain and a host of Latin American countries underscored foreign support for Bolivian democracy.

After a 1980 army coup barred Mr. Siles Zuazo from coming to power after winning elections, several major Western nations suspended or sharply curtailed their aid. Former aid levels were resumed only after the army allowed him to take office in 1982.

Once in power, Mr. Siles Zuazo upset some rightist army brass by

appointing only left-leaning or democratically oriented officers to the six top military posts, diplomats said.

The depth of officer resentment was highlighted last month when more than 100 officers led by Gen. Guillermo Velez demanded the resignation of Army Commander Simon Sesaj who they accused of being too close to the leftist government party. However, the president stood firm in keeping Gen. Sesaj.

His policy paid off when the military's top six commanders issued a strong statement backing the president and repudiating the coup attempt. This was the first time in 21 months of government that the commanders had issued a statement in his support, political sources said.

Using his fresh military backing, Mr. Siles Zuazo acted quickly to tighten his control over the army by relieving Gen. Velez and Deputy Defence Minister Gen. Mario Oxa, military sources said.

So far, the highest official the government has linked to the coup attempt is Col. Rolando Saravia, a Defence Ministry official who diplomats said was motivated mainly by a thirst for power rather than ideological distaste for the government.

Besides gaining military support from the weekend episode,

Mr. Siles Zuazo won backing from the communist-led Bolivian Workers' Confederation (COB), which includes all unionised workers.

The COB decided to delay indefinitely a general strike planned for last week because it wanted to lend him support against political and military factions that backed the coup.

Last Monday night, labour leaders said they mobilised more than 100,000 workers to march in La Paz in the biggest public show of support for the president so far this year.

However, the COB has begun to show clear signs it would probably soon return to general strikes when certain factions begin to call for a stoppage.

It is keen to have the president decree a four-month price freeze on food staples to protect workers from the ravages of runaway inflation, local economic sources said.

Diplomats said an escalation in the annual inflation rate — prices have rocketed 1,041 per cent in the past year, according to the National Statistics Institute — and resulting general strikes could paralyse the economy to the point that the military command might be tempted to take power under the banner of saving the country's well-being.

High tide for N. Zealand's premier

Economic problems and political errors have damaged the New Zealand premier's credibility, and the forthcoming snap general election could hold an unpleasant surprise, Dai Hayward reports.

WELLINGTON — Sir Robert Muldoon, New Zealand's prime minister, may have misjudged the mood of the public towards his government when he called a snap general election for July 14.

An opinion poll taken only 24 hours after the recent announcement of the election, and subsequently published shows the opposition Labour Party leading with 43 per cent ahead of Sir Robert's National Party with 39 per cent, the New Zealand party with eight per cent and the Social Credit Party with seven per cent.

Two weeks previously National held a one per cent lead over Labour. A jump of seven per cent in less than two weeks indicates Labour is picking up uncommitted voters and attracting support away from the other parties. One poll is not conclusive but the size of the gap suggests Labour is making headway.

And there are other indicators pointing in the same direction. For example, Sir Robert's election announcement caused a last-minute scramble to register on New Zealand's compulsory voting roll. About 35,000 people registered to vote by the deadline, and it is believed that the majority of them will be Labour voters.

The prime minister has been building up to an election for the last nine months. By government decree, he has forced down mortgages, interest rates and hire purchase charges, inflation has been reduced from 15 per cent to five

per cent, and tough industrial legislation has curbed trade union activity.

But in the last month, Sir Robert's carefully-constructed election platform has looked as if it was beginning to crumble. Bankers have been warning that interest rates will soon start to rise again. Almost everybody, including the Reserve Bank, New Zealand's central bank, agrees that inflation will rise before the end of the year. Hundreds of price increases introduced after the ending of the price freeze in March are already starting to work their way through to the supermarket shelves.

All these portents obviously weighed in the prime minister's election announcement. But the way in which he called the election, four months earlier than it needed to be held, has damaged Sir Robert's credibility probably more than any other single event since he took power in 1975.

The reason he cited for the election — the decision of a back-bench MP not to support government policy on nuclear arms or rape — is widely regarded as a red herring, as no nuclear or rape legislation is due to be debated during this parliament.

Recently, Sir John Marshall, Sir Robert's predecessor as prime minister, stated publicly what many had already deduced, namely that he had been preparing for an early election for some time, and that the back-bench MP's statement was merely a convenient

catalyst. In addition, there is a growing feeling that Sir Robert has been playing politics with New Zealand's currency. Immediately after the election announcement there was a run on the foreign exchange. Hundreds of millions of dollars poured out as dealers moved to pre-empt an anticipated early devaluation.

The prime minister ordered the Reserve Bank to intervene to shore up the NZ dollar and control exchange dealings by in effect guaranteeing to absorb the risk of forward exchange transactions in the event of any future devaluation. If the new government is forced to devalue it would cost the Reserve Bank millions of dollars.

Sir Robert said recently that he had made it too expensive for Labour to devalue if it wins the election.

Sir Robert admits that the government had to borrow more than NZ\$100 million (\$63.7 million) to prop up the dollar. Some other estimates suggest that borrowings may have been as high as NZ\$700 million.

These revelations — coupled with the fact that Sir Robert has made devaluation an early election issue, challenging Labour to declare that it would not devalue if it wins power — have induced an uneasy feeling in the electorate.

Public confidence in the prime minister has also been shaken by the surprise decision of a prominent back-bench MP from Sir Robert's party, Mr. Derek Quigley, not to stand again at the election. Mr. Quigley was sacked as a cabinet minister 18 months ago, after trying to oust Sir Robert, but he still commands a large fol-

lowing both within and outside the party, and is the third most popular choice for the premiership after Sir Robert and the Labour leader, Mr. David Lange.

But perhaps most damaging for the government has been the uncertainty about Sir Robert's handling of the economy. Sir Robert is in open disagreement with economists and bankers on economic policy and he is even at odds with the Reserve Bank over inflation, which the central bank says will reach seven per cent by the end of the year but he says will still only be five per cent.

The early election has removed the need for Sir Robert to present a budget in early July. It would have been extremely difficult to produce an adequate package in an election year — and Labour is making capital from what it says is Sir Robert's inability to cope with the deepening economic crisis.

For its part, the Labour Party is seeking to create an impression of responsibility and statesmanship. Mr. Lange has closely studied the strategy which led Mr. Bob Hawke's Labour Party to victory in Australia last year.

A Labour government in New Zealand would copy Mr. Hawke's social contract with trade unions and employers, calling an immediate tripartite conference after the election.

This has pleased the unions. At the same time, the party has gone out of its way to re-assure employers that there will be no return to a wages-free-for-all.

Although the campaign has scarcely begun, it looks as though a great many New Zealanders are ready to let Labour have a try. — Financial Times news feature.

'TNT' leaflet text

Zionists believe all should bow to them

The current trial in Israel of those accused of anti-Arab terrorism has helped to expose a Jewish underground group named "Terror Against Terror." (TNT). The following is the text of an anonymous TNT leaflet, which has recently been circulated in the United States as reprinted by the ADC Bi-Weekly Reports, a publication by the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, Washington, D.C.:

"THE ISRAELI patriotic organisation Terror Against Terror punishes those that, both inside Israel and outside it, help the activities endangering the security of the Jewish State. Terror Against Terror defends Israel against all that throw doubt upon the right of Jews to the Holy Land.

"The United States grant the means needed for safeguarding the sovereignty and security of the State of Israel territory. It is so because throughout its existence Israel has been the most reliable ally and guarantee of U.S. interests in the Middle East. The U.S.-Israel close alliance is also a result of the activities of several Jewish generations living in the U.S. that have not spared any sacrifice striving to promote the interests of Jews and of Israel in the Western hemisphere.

"U.S. leaders' utterances on U.S.-Israel 'special relations,' however, are far from indicating that everything goes on well between both countries. Even in U.S. policy there are trends stemming from anti-Jewish and anti-Israel positions. We know only too well that Arab tycoons spend a lot of money on corrupting influential U.S. politicians.

"One of Israel's staunchest enemies is sitting in the Pentagon. Caspar W. Weinberger takes advantage of every opportunity to harm Israel and to meet his Arab friends' wishes. An example of that is the cowardly U.S. policy in Lebanon the main promoter of which Weinberger was.

"Another enemy of Israel is now on a tour of the U.S. trying to gain support of U.S. electorate. We know Jesse L. Jackson will not get into the White House. Not even the money of his Arab bosses will help him get there. The pre-election platform Jackson preaches is nothing but an attempt to instil Arab policy striving for a destruction of the State of Israel into the minds of Americans.

"Terror Against Terror is not willing to stand idle face to face with Weinberger and Jackson promoting the Arabs' policy in the U.S. with impunity. We are aware of the bequest of Jewish fighters of the forties who did not spare any sacrifice in their fights against Arabs and their stooges. Weinberger and Jackson shall be punished too. The Terror Against Terror fighters are throughout the world. Their bullets shall hit their targets no matter where Weinberger and Jackson may find a refuge. The well-trained bodyguards around Weinberger and Jackson pose no obstacle to prevent a just revenge.

"Death on Weinberger, Jackson and their like!"

Government team proposes strict rules for investment by Swedes in S.Africa

STOCKHOLM — A more stringent application of the South Africa Act, passed by the Swedish Parliament in 1979, which prohibits Swedish investments in South Africa and Namibia, among other things, and the removal by the end of 1990 of the existing possibility of obtaining exemption from the investment prohibition, are two of the main proposals of a report by the government-appointed South Africa Committee recently submitted to Mr. Mats Hellström, the Swedish minister of foreign trade.

Financial leasing in South Africa by Swedish companies should also be banned, it is stated, and the current ban on Swedish exports of military equipment to South Africa should be extended to cover certain materiel and equipment which is purchased by military or police authorities or on behalf of such authorities — for example, computer equipment and software and cross-country vehicles and fuels.

Loans or credits from Sweden to the South African state or South African authorities should be prohibited, while Swedish companies should be required to supply information concerning the granting or transfer of patent or manufacturing rights to South Africa. The supervision of Swedish companies in South Africa should be increased and a supervisory authority set up. At the same time, administrative procedures should be simplified.

Prior to making a decision on ending exemptions from the investment prohibition, the gov-

ernment will have an opportunity to make an overall assessment of the effects of the South Africa Act and the continued validity of the arguments in favour of its existence. It is proposed that a new Committee of Inquiry should be set up in good time before the end of 1990 to study Sweden's South Africa policy in the light of developments during the intervening years.

The arguments against a forced dismantling of Swedish corporate activities in South Africa are still valid, it is said, and consequently the Swedish companies active there should be given the opportunity to remain in operation until conditions have changed.

Swedish policy should not only give expression to the Swedish people's abhorrence of apartheid, but also aim at making an effective contribution to the struggle for its abolition, the committee states, recommending that Sweden should increase its efforts to exert effective pressure on South Africa, in the first place in the form of a binding decision by the U.N. Security Council on economic sanctions.

Commenting on the committee's proposal, industry and business spokesmen, while taking a firm stance against apartheid, said that the South Africa Act is ineffective and should be abolished. "Apartheid is not only inhuman, it is also uneconomical. Industrialisation rather than sanctions will undermine this outmoded system," one spokesman was quoted as saying. — Newsletter from Sweden.

Handwritten signature or mark.

Antigua computer tracks killer hurricanes

A project based in the Caribbean island of Antigua, which uses a computer to track the course of hurricanes, is expected to avert the kind of disaster which struck the area with great loss of life five years ago. *Camille James reports.*

KINGSTON — In the summer of 1979, a hurricane ploughed through the western Atlantic heading towards the eastern Caribbean Archipelago. Forewarned by regular bulletins broadcast on local radio, the people of the islands took standard precautions such as battening doors and windows, sheltering livestock and moving to higher ground. The warnings reported on the strength of the hurricane, its path and speed. The people of the island of Dominica, who concluded from the storm warnings that they would contend with no more than the edge of the hurricane, suddenly found themselves close to its centre. Several people were killed and the island's economy devastated. A few days later, the same hurricane pushed through the Caribbean and killed 300 people in an equally unprepared Dominican Republic. "If the people of these countries had known that the hurricane was going to hit them at a particular time, there would have been less damage to property and fewer lives lost," said Dr. Percival Perry, a research physicist with IBM. Dr. Perry is working in his native Antigua on a project which uses computers to provide an improved early warning system for hurricanes. It is designed to reduce the level of death and destruction from the weather systems. The Antigua project is a result

of the combined efforts of IBM, the United States Agency for International Development and the island's government. The region has traditionally depended on six-hourly bulletins from the United States National Hurricane Centre, based in Miami. The information, which forms the bases of the bulletins, is gathered by spotter aircraft and satellite photographs. As was shown in 1979, such forecasting has fallen short in providing up to date information on the deadly systems, which are erratic in movement and can suddenly change tracks, double back or stand still. The Antigua project uses two IBM Series 1 computers which, through an antenna, take data from weather satellites passing overhead. "The information from the satellite is processed by the computers, which produce a range of colour encoded images with a great deal of detail," Dr. Perry explained. He said the images were superior to maps which have been traditionally used in attempts to track hurricanes. Because of the continuous stream of the detailed data, the images from the computers can give up-to-the-second information on the movement of a hurricane or any other weather system. "All this information can be accessed by other countries in the region, linked to the Antigua computers through modems," said Dr. Perry. "This will immediately give all the countries an advantage in preparing to handle a hurricane." With the data taken from the Antigua computers through modems, other countries such as Jamaica, 1,200 miles away, will be better able to produce continuous tracking, and read the intensity of

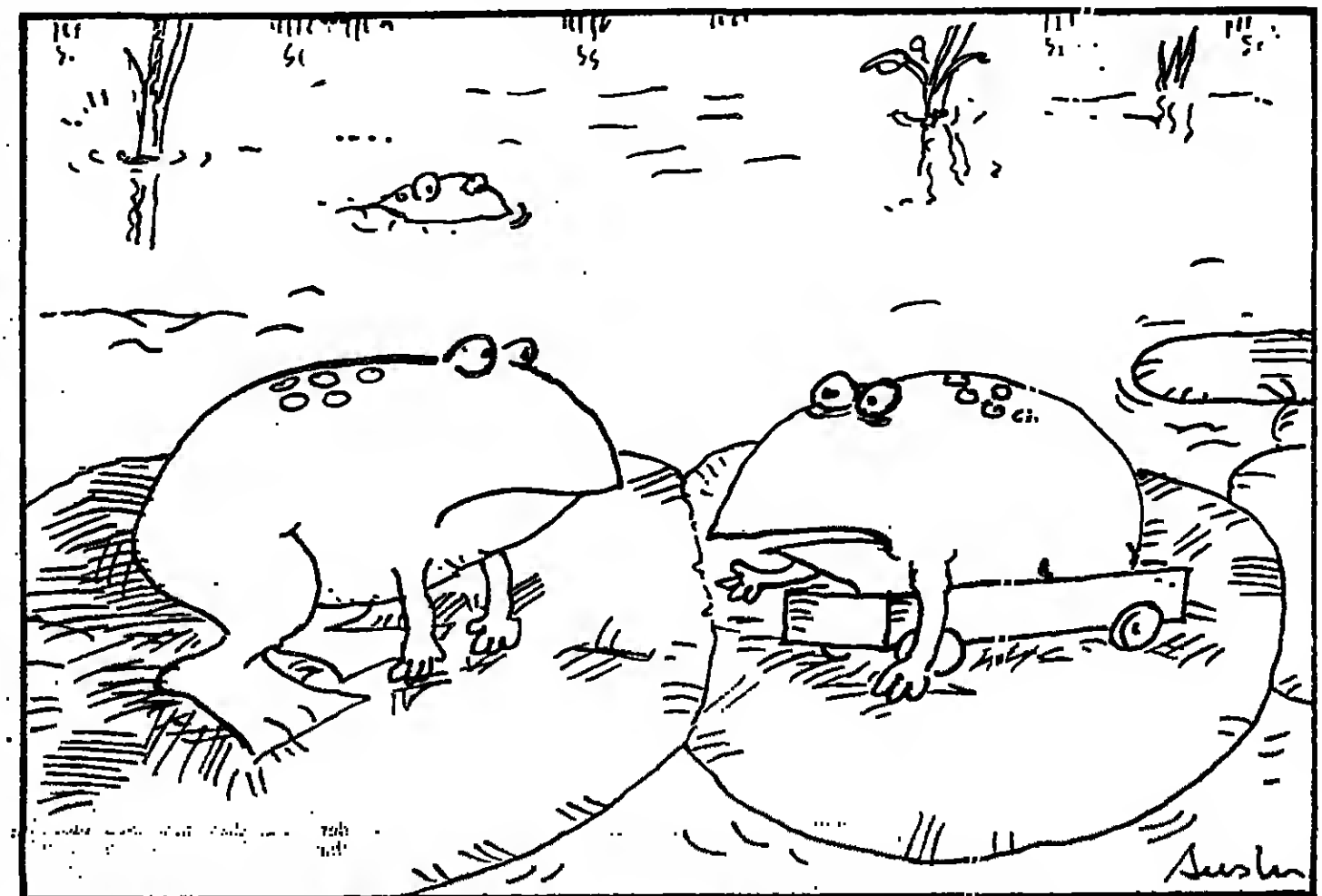
winds and rains of the hurricane. Dr. Perry explained that such is the level of detail now available through the computers, that the images can be blown up to give forecasters and disaster relief planners much more confidence. "This is an important area in hurricane tracking which the hurricane centre in Miami cannot meet in terms of accuracy," explained the physicist. "Frankly, people in Miami do not worry too much about chickens and houses being blown away on a Caribbean island. Their interest is really aroused when the hurricane becomes a threat to the United States itself." The Antigua project will not make hurricane spotter aircraft obsolete he said. The aircraft also provide information, which is fed into the computers, to add to that obtained from the satellites. "Quite simply, what the Ant-

Randa Habib's Corner Safety is lacking

DURING Eid Al Fitr holidays, entertainment in Amman for those who did not go to conquer the Greek islands was limited. Many people, however, especially those with small children, "tried" the Luna Park of Amman. I know very well that the name is too pompous for this group of electrical rides, but let's be generous. The most shocking, scandalous and revolting in this amusement centre is the apparent lack of safety. A huge octopus with six arms holding four two seater cars is there to give you strong emotions. The octopus turns slowly and then faster making the people inside become acrobats. Till here nothing is serious since this kind of game is common all over the world. But what is not common, as far as I know, is that kids of six or seven are allowed to ride those cars and that the "customers" of those games rush to the platform (which is normally not allowed except under the supervision of the controller) to take a car, hurling insults at each other when one thinks that he has the priority. What is also scandalous is the nearness of the people who watch the octopus turn the electric cars. An accident is sure to happen. I was told that a small boy was wounded in the head during the Fitr holiday right in this place. In fact we wonder how come there has been only one accident. Another boy almost had his leg broken when the octopus stopped and one man rushed to the car to take his place. He pushed the child out of the car not realising that the security bar was still on. Had it not been for such yelling, the boy would have lost his leg. Yes, I have never seen so much anarchy, unconsciousness and recklessness. Those places, which are supposed to be amusement centres are in fact trash bins (the dirt on the ground is incredible), unorganised (it would be enough to number the tickets and to have a controller seat the people) and highly dangerous. The last qualification being by far the most important. Severe restrictions should be applied concerning the age of the participants, the spots where people shouldn't be ... Our amusement centres are limited. Let us not transform them into cemeteries.

Frog legs' trade deprives Bangladesh of a good friend

By Nurul Huda
DHAKA — Bangladesh's export of several million frogs' legs each year makes the government, several businessmen, a lot of peasants and the gourmets of Europe and North America very happy. Only the nation's biologists are concerned. Bangladesh has taken advantage of a decline in frogs' legs exports from India and China to increase its share of the world market. Some 1,300 tonnes — 42 per cent of total exports — went to the United States last year; 39 per cent of exports went to the Netherlands, 7 per cent to Belgium, 6 per cent to West Germany, 3 per cent to Britain and the remaining 3 per cent to France, Italy, Hong Kong and Malaysia. Export earnings leapt from some \$5 million in 1982 to \$7.5 million last year. There are over 30 companies in the business, and one of the four biggest earned \$250,000 by exporting 770,000 kilograms (1.7 million pounds) of frogs' legs last year. North Americans may pay \$20 for six legs in a restaurant, but few Bengalis eat them at all. At diplomatic receptions in Dhaka, one may find large bowls of legs on the tables as one finds bowls of cheese biscuits elsewhere. The only one of Bangladesh's 16 frog species — there are some 200 known in the world — to be exported is the Indian bullfrog (*Rana tigrina*). These come out of hibernation in April, before the monsoon rains which last from June to October, to breed and spawn and remain active through the rains. Peasants armed with lights and sacks hunt the frogs in the rice fields at night, when the animals' white stomachs gleam in the lights. They sell them to local buyers, who sell them to temporary procurement centres in the towns, where they are bought for the freezing plants. The exporting companies pay \$33-50 for 37 kilograms (80 pounds) of legs. The string of middlemen means that the peasant hunters get very little. But depending on the catch, they can make between \$0.85 and \$4.15 for a night's work — not a bad wage in a country where the annual per capita Gross National Product is only \$144. There are whole villages north of the capital that earn their main livelihood from selling frogs' legs and turtles. Only a decade or so ago frogs



"The conservation people put pressure on the frogs' legs merchants, and this is the compromise they came to."

Kumar tours USSR on world motorbike ride

By Martin Nesirky
MOSCOW — Intrepid Indian traveller Ashok Kumar should cause quite a stir over the next few weeks as he zips through the Soviet countryside on a powerful Japanese motorbike with a suitcase strapped on the back. But after 13 years of riding through some 130 countries, he seems to be used to the fuss. After hitting reindeer in Finland and a truck in Uruguay, 43-year-old Kumar skillfully avoided Mongolian camels en route to the Soviet Union, where he plans to spend a month touring. He said it had taken him a year to finalise his trip and believes he is the first foreigner to travel the Soviet Union so extensively on a motorbike. Motorcycles are rarely seen in the Soviet Union. "If you deal with the Soviets, you must have patience," Kumar told Reuters before he left for Tallinn, Soviet Estonia, on the first leg of a journey taking him back through Moscow to Kiev, Yalta and Tbilisi before he crosses into Turkey. Kumar, from Pune near Bombay, arrived in Moscow by train last month following a two-week tour of Mongolia and a long wait in Peking and Hong Kong while the Soviet authorities scratched their heads over his unusual application. But the visa came through and Soviet officials have put him on the road, booking motels and campsites along the route. Kumar, a small stocky man with a thick moustache, was orphaned at an early age and soon developed a desire to travel the globe. He plans to use the experiences for his ultimate ambition of entering the turbulent world of Indian politics. "I am as a student, preparing a base for the future." Since Kumar started his journey in 1971, he has travelled well over 300,000 kilometres and visited every continent. He pays for his trip with money made from several successful business ventures in India and in Liberia, where he stopped off and ended up staying for four years as an accountant and running a restaurant. Now on his fifth 400-cc sponsored machine, Kumar has been through Southeast Asia and traversed North and South America as well as touring East and West Europe. He has covered large tracts of Africa and spent six months in Japan. He has had numerous spills. Some he shrugged off, but when he hit a truck in Uruguay he broke a leg and was out of action for nearly a year. In northern Finland, he roared round a bend and collided with two errant reindeer. They were killed, his bike was badly damaged and Kumar lay unconscious in hospital for three days. Although doctors advised him to stay longer, he was soon back on the road and heading for Helsinki. In Saudi Arabia, where motorcycles are a rare sight, Kumar was repeatedly stopped by policemen who waved him on once he produced a special letter giving him the freedom of Saudi roads. Through these and less eventful periods, he has kept notes for books he plans to write when he gets back to India. He is already the author of a book on touring India by motorbike. Kumar carries few spares on his motorbike and the only major modifications are extra crashbars.

Tax-haven Caymans' prime candidate for economic trouble

By Stewart Russell
Reuter
GEORGE TOWN, Grand Cayman — Three tiny Caribbean islands, which import most of their essentials and all of their luxury goods and have nothing to sell in return, would seem to be prime candidates for economic troubles. Their location, 200 miles south of Cuba's Bay of Pigs and 300 miles northwest of the war-torn Nicaraguan-Honduran border, puts them in the eye of the region's political hurricane. Yet the Cayman Islands, still "by choice" of their 17,000 inhabitants a British Crown colony, enjoy prosperity and tranquillity probably without equal in the Caribbean basin. John Smalley of the accounting firm of Peat Marwick says: "The economy of the Cayman Islands is so good that it may be the only spot in the Caribbean not planning in any way to capitalise on the Caribbean basin initiative," President Reagan's \$300-million trade, aid and investment programme. The Caymans are a tax haven. Citizens and permanent foreign residents and corporations have never had to pay income, property, inheritance or capital-gains taxes. This contrasts with other Caribbean nations or territories that drafted exemption legislation deliberately to attract tax-haven businesses. A total of 17,513 companies, including 450 banks and 274 insurance firms, were attracted to the Caymans and registered by authorities by the end of 1983, according to official figures. Revenues from company registration fees, bank, trust and insurance licences and stamp duties brought in almost \$18 million during 1983. Approximately the same amount was collected import duty, and total revenue exceeded expenditure by almost 2 million. The island maintained a stable economic position during the worst two years of the recent recession. The per capita income is over \$5,000. There are more than 10,000 motor vehicles, two sets of traffic lights and a one-way road system in this tiny capital. The Caymans also have 230 telex machines, said to be the world's highest number of telexes per capita. Most of those are inside the branches of international banks, which handle an estimated \$1 billion a day in Eurocurrency deals. External assets of banks licensed in the Cayman Islands totalled \$127 billion at the end of 1982, the last year for which complete figures are available, according to Inspector of Banks Richard Chalmers. U.S. banks accounted for just under 40 per cent of that total. Mr. Chalmers and a cross-section of bankers said in interviews they expected the banking industry to continue to grow here, despite competition from what are called International Banking Facilities (IBFs) in the United States. IBFs, authorised late in 1981 and especially active in New York and Miami, have allowed home-based U.S. banks to compete directly in the huge Eurocurrency market. Bankers in these "free trade zones" cannot deal directly with U.S. corporations or individuals but they can take deposits from and make loans to foreign corporations and overseas subsidiaries of U.S. corporations. "When the idea was first mooted, people were talking about the end of offshore banking as we know it," said Mr. Chalmers. "But the number of banks continuing to be here and the volume of business that is being put through the Cayman Islands suggests it has had no major impact," he said.

SCANDINAVIAN SHOWROOM

- ★ Living rooms
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McEnroe destroys Connors, wins 3rd title

LONDON (R) — John McEnroe, giving a colossal display of his grass court supremacy, destroyed fellow-American Jimmy Connors 6-1, 6-1, 6-2 in just 80 minutes to win his third Wimbledon men's singles title here Sunday.

McEnroe, 25, retained his title in the most one-sided final since 1938 when American Don Budge beat Bunny Austin of Britain, also with the loss of only four games. This was McEnroe's finest hour. Not only did he play tennis of the most supreme quality throughout the match, his behaviour was again equally faultless as he completed the fortnight without once unleashing his notorious temper at the officials.

He was smiling broadly at the end as he received the winner's golden trophy from the Duke and Duchess of Kent and walked around the centre court with it held high over his head.

McEnroe can never have played a better grass court match as he surpassed his 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 triumph over New Zealander Chris Lewis in last year's final.

Never in his 13 Wimbledon has Connors, the 1974 and 1982 champion, been so badly beaten. "This was probably the best I've ever played," McEnroe said later.

"I felt I had a good groove on my serve and I was hitting the ball real solid."

"Jimmy seemed a little slow. He couldn't do anything to hurt me. I feel thankful I played one of the greatest matches I've ever played."

"But I hope I will play better. This was better than last year in the final because everyone said it was Chris and I couldn't do that to Jimmy or Ivan or Bjorn. Maybe Chris feels a little better too," he said.

Connors admitted he was overwhelmed but defiantly refused to agree that McEnroe had any permanent edge over him.

He said: "It was one of those days. He had everything going for him and I was struggling a bit. He played well and I never got started. All this tournament I've seen the ball like a basketball. Today I never found it."

"I think he served as well as he ever has, he gave me no chance to jump on his returns. But I certainly don't think he's invincible. I'll never admit he's a better player. It was the best on grass anyone has played me in a final. But I was in there giving the best I could on the day. I was trying my best at all times."

Connors said that McEnroe's game is centred around his serve and when the serve is going well the rest falls into place. Yet never has Connors so unsuccessfully tried to cope with that serve.

McEnroe had him lunging and diving all round the court in pursuit of the swinging left-handed delivery and Connors managed to

win just 11 points against it — five in the first set, four in the second and only two in the third.

McEnroe succeeded with 75 per cent of his first serves, swinging them wide to the sidelines, stabbing them down the middle of the court or smacking them straight into Connors' body.

But that was not his only weapon. As usual his speed was breathtaking, his volleying near-perfect — just one unforced volley error in the match — and his forehand and backhand drives just as solid.

He seemed to have minutes to play every shot, so quick was he to the ball, and with all the options open to him every time he played.

Connors was forced to guess constantly. Rarely did he guess right.

For all that, Connors played as well as he was allowed to, though the pattern became established in his opening service game. All five of his first serves were in, yet he won only one point.

That was the way it went right

through. As Connors saw so many of his best shots returned by McEnroe for winners, so he realised that anything short of a perfect shot was going to be punished.

Striving for the little extra every time, his own errors increased. In the opening set he landed 14 of 18 first serves — and still dropped serve twice — but by the end the percentage had dropped to under 60 per cent.

Occasionally a blazing passing shot flew off his racket past McEnroe — but only on the rare occasions when the champion's volley or drive was not put away. More often Connors was left floundering by the awesome precision of McEnroe's game.

"Jimmy tried to play a serve and volley game which is not the way he plays, and he could not do much with his serve," McEnroe said. "I was making him do things he didn't want to do. I kept the pressure on and was hitting the ball solidly in all aspects of my game."



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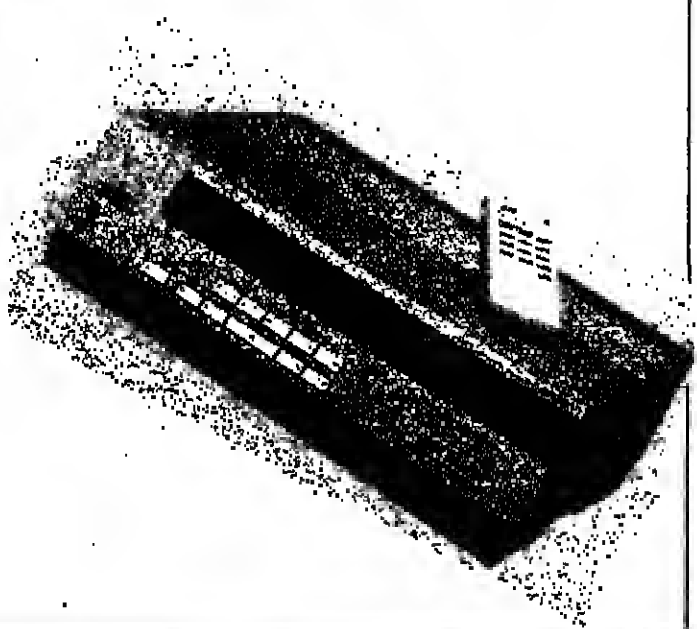
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1. Participation (open invitation to tender)
Participation is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons who are nationals of the member states of the European Economic Community (EEC) and is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons who are nationals of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, provided they conform with the Jordanian legislation for such participation.

2. Subject:
Invitation to tender for the supply, in 10 lots, of machinery, equipment and handtools for the following work shops. Central heating, auto mechanics, electrical, basic training, woodwork, sheet metal and welding, airconditioning and refrigeration, supply of training aids, furniture and laboratory equipment.

3. Invitation to tender dossier
In English only, may be obtained free of charge, starting July 7, 1984 from

- Ministry of Education, P.O. Box 9640, Amman, Jordan.
- The Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, P.O. Box 926794, Amman, Jordan.
- Commission of the European Communities, Directorate General for Development, 200, Rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium.
- Information Offices of the European Communities in:

- D-53 Bonn, Zitellmannstrasse 22
- The Hague, Lange Voorhout 29
- Luxembourg, Chambre de Commerce, 7 Rue Alcide de Gasperi, BP 1503.
- F-75782 Paris Cedex 16, 61 Rue des Belles Feuilles
- I-00187 Rome, Via Poli 29
- DK-1596 Copenhagen V, Industriraadet, H.C. Andersens Boulevard 18.
- Dublin, 39 Molesworth Street
- London SW1P 3AT, 8 Storey's Gate.
- Athens 134, 2 Vassilissis Sofias, TK 1602.

4. Tenders should be sent to the Directorate of the Projects Unit, P.O. Box 9640, Amman, Jordan, to arrive at the latest by 20/9/1984 at 10:00 hours local time.

The tenders will be opened in Amman on Sept. 20, 1984 at 10:00 hours local time.

Minister of Education

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ONE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, minimum 5 years experience in office and personnel administration, university degree in business administration or management preferred, good contacts in govt. offices; salary between JD 279 to JD 368/month.

ONE INFORMATION ASSISTANT, minimum 5 years experience in public information/research/communications work; Bachelor of Arts/Mass Communications or related degree; fluent in English and Arabic; knowledge of French an asset; functions include research/production/writing/editing/following-up on UNICEF written and audio-visual materials for general information/dissemination; salary between JD 279 to JD 321/month.

ONE BUDGET CLERK, minimum 4 years experience in accounting/book-keeping/budget; preferably with degree in accounting or business administration; main function to monitor budget expenditures against allocations. Salary between JD 224 to JD 279/month.

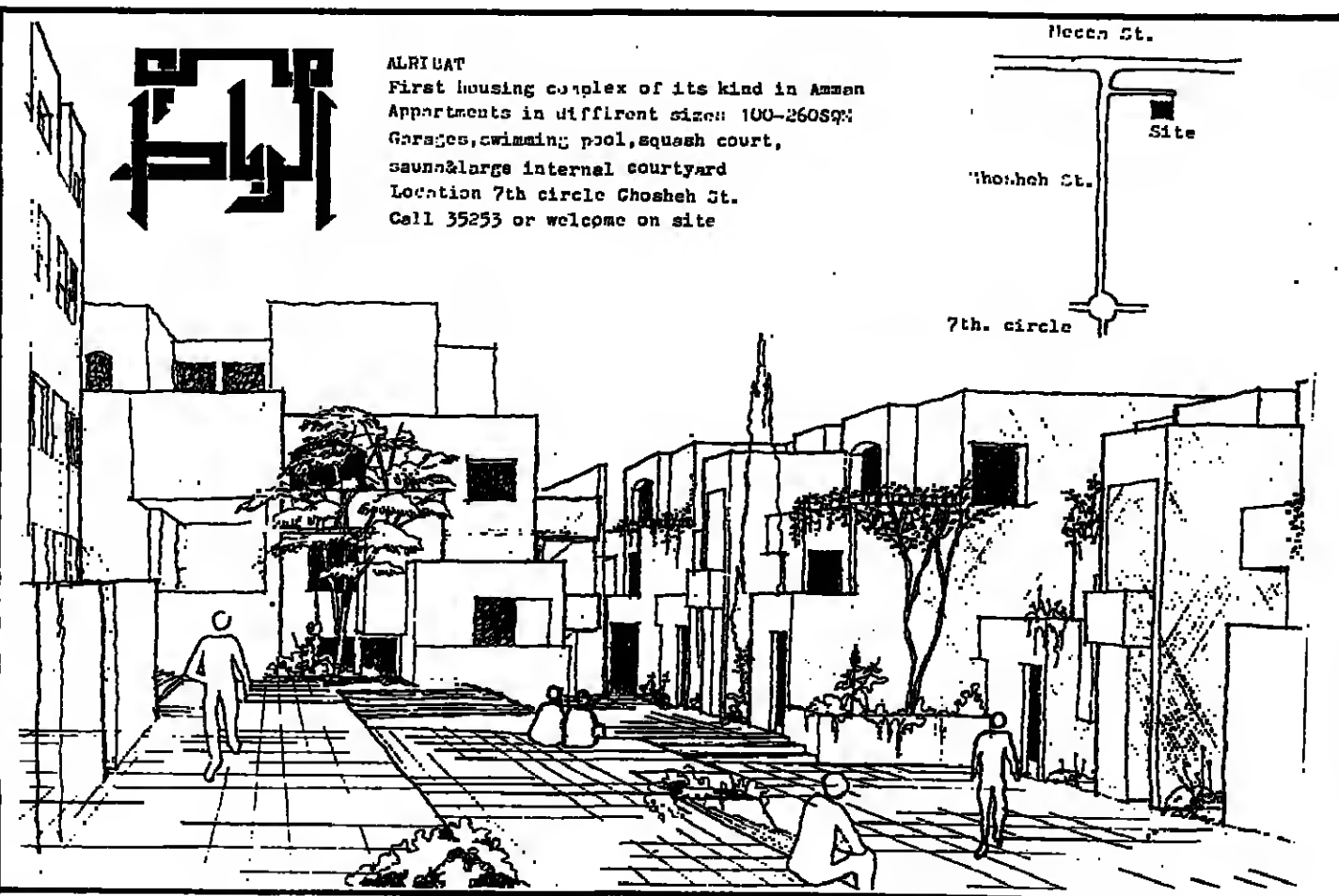
TWO SECRETARIES, minimum 4 years secretarial experience; good shorthand/typing/office procedures; secretarial course graduate; excellent English required. Salary between JD 224 to JD 243/month.

ONE TELETYPE OPERATOR/TYPIST; minimum 3 years experience, excellent English; good typing skills and familiarity with modern telex equipment and office procedure. Salary between JD 200 to JD 224/month.

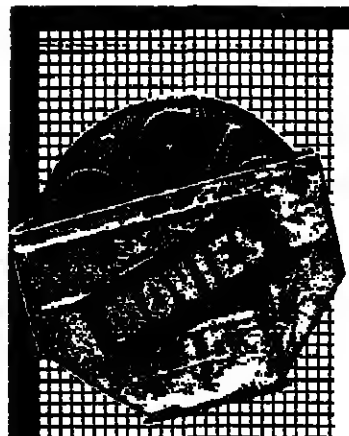
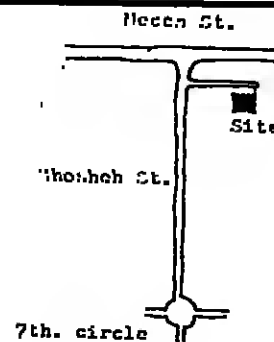
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Performances: 12-3-7

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RAGHADAN
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ESCAPE FROM THE BRONX
(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

مكتبة من الكتب

Iraq to seek higher oil quota at OPEC meeting

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi oil minister Qassem Ahmed Taqi said Sunday Iraq would press for a higher oil production quota should OPEC revise its overall output ceiling of 17.5 million barrels per day (b/d).

Iraq's quota was set at 1.2 million b/d when the 13-member OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) agreed the overall ceiling last year.

Speaking before leaving for Vienna to attend Tuesday's OPEC ministerial meeting, Mr. Taqi told the official Iraqi News Agency Iraq's current quota was less than it should have been given the country's traditional share in the oil market.

Iraq would strive for an agreement that reflected its export potential if the meeting decided to revise the overall ceiling and individual quotas, the agency reported him as saying.

Iraq's oil exports have dropped to around 900,000 b/d from a peak of about 3.5 million b/d before the outbreak of its war with Iran 45 months ago.

Iraq's southern oil terminals were closed early in the war and Iran's ally Syria later shut a pipeline carrying Iraqi oil across its territory.

Meanwhile, Arab countries should step up oil and gas exploration to enhance reserves and set up a joint Arab company for that purpose, the 1983 annual report of the secretary-general of the Organisation of Arab Exporting Countries (OAPEC) says.

The 10th annual report of the Kuwait-based organisation also called on Arab countries to cooperate in developing refinery infrastructure and petrochemical projects, and to direct their production towards international markets.

It said the decline in world oil demand should be stemmed by the economic upturn in industrialised Western states and the 1983 reduction of the benchmark oil price of OPEC to \$29 per barrel.

Revenues from Arab oil exports in 1983 were 25 per cent lower than the previous year, prompting a call for re-appraisal of development plans in Arab countries and diversification of their economic base, the 246-page report said.

It said the 10 OAPEC member states had accomplished most of their five-year programme of action which ended last year, and would use this year and next to prepare a second five-year programme.

Arab oil reserves rose to 54.1 per cent of world reserves in 1983 from 53.4 per cent in 1982, the increase due to a sharp rise in Iraqi reserves.

But the Arab portion of world gas reserves fell to 13.4 per cent in 1983 from 14.2 per cent the previous year because of a rise in Soviet reserves, the report said.

Refinery capacity in Arab countries rose to 4.3 million barrels of oil per day in 1983, a 10.8 per cent increase over 1982.

OAPEC petrochemical plant capacity rose to 2.6 million tons in 1983, a 55 per cent increase from 1982 attributed to the beginning of production at methanol plants in Libya and Saudi Arabia last year.

Top Fed official indicates no easing of tight policies

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Federal Reserve Board (FED) Vice Chairman Preston Martin said Sunday a further rise in the prime rate this year was not inevitable and a slight increase in inflation may come next year.

Meanwhile, U.S. Democratic presidential hopeful Walter Mondale said Saturday American interest rates were bound to rise further, probably triggering another recession, and that the latest decline in unemployment was only temporary.

Mr. Mondale, President Reagan's likely opponent in the Nov. 6 election, said Friday's announced decline in unemployment to 7.0 per cent in June from 7.4 per cent in May was only "temporary good news" and that interest rates "will rise, choke off that growth and probably run us into another recession."

Mr. Mondale made the comments in Minneapolis after a breakfast meeting with former president Jimmy Carter, in whose administration he served as vice-president.

"He is supporting me," Mr. Mondale said of Mr. Carter. "What his role will be is up to him to decide."

In an interview published in U.S. News and World Report, Mr.

Martin said the U.S. had a good chance of the best economic expansion since World War II.

"We can have a boom without raising inflation much. It may be too much to expect that 2.8 or 3 per cent inflation is going to persist through 1985. But inflation can be held in the four to five per cent range," Mr. Martin said.

When asked why the Fed did not ease up on its tight monetary policy, he said "it seems hard to make a case for a more accommodative policy."

There has been widespread foreign criticism of high U.S. interest rates, which have been drawing in funds from around the world and pushing down currencies against the dollar.

Mr. Martin said high interest rates posed serious problems for agriculture, housing, thrift institutions, small businesses and debt management by less developed countries.

Mr. Martin, who dissented from a Fed decision last March to tighten money supply, said "today

things look quite in balance."

The said financial market reaction to inflationary pressures and federal U.S. budget deficits would be the key to the future of the prime rate.

"If the markets come to believe that \$200 billion and \$300 billion deficits don't look so probable, and if they continue to believe that the Fed has its eye on inflation, then the prime won't have to rise further."

He said the projected \$63 billion deficit cut over three years was necessary but insufficient and urged more cuts in social programmes and military spending.

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Iran makes profits from war insurance, seeks more business

TEHRAN (R) — Iran is making a profit on war insurance for ships prepared to risk Iraqi air attacks in the Gulf and is looking into ways of attracting more insurance business, an insurance official said Saturday.

A director of the state-owned Bimeh Insurance Company said that for the past two years Iran had offered war risk insurance at rates of one per cent per week or less, compared with as much as 17 per cent on the London insurance market.

Premiums paid to the company for hull insurance far outweighed the \$25 million paid out in claims over the past two years, the director, Mr. Hojjat Poustchi, said.

Chains have mounted recently as Iraq intensified its air attacks, with 40 per cent of the \$25-million total paid out in the last couple of months alone, he added.

Most of the insurance covered cargo ships bound for Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf and little was laid out for tankers using Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island.

He said this was because tankers using Kharg were heavily mortgaged and bankers would not agree to the Iranian scheme.

But he said Iran was studying

ways of making the insurance more attractive. He would not give details except to say it would mean better conditions on the policies as a whole.

"We cannot understand why shippers go to the London market in spite of the high rates there when it would be more logical to come to Iran for insurance," Mr. Poustchi said.

Over the last three years, 30 ships sailing in convoy to Bandar Khomeini have been hit, many of them receiving only slight damage. Not all were insured by Iran.

But he said London underwriters were asking the equivalent to premiums of more than half a ship's value for the three to four-week round trip from another Iranian port, Bushehr.

"We wonder how the London rates can be so high when the risk does not warrant it," said Mr. Poustchi. "They must not be as well informed of the actual position in the Gulf as we are."

Bimeh Iran cut its ties with the London re-insurance market two years ago because of the high rates.

Its policies on ships are covered by \$100 million deposited in a London bank and a further \$130 million in its current foreign exchange account.

S. Africa faces possible economic squeeze as bullion price plunges

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa, the world's major gold producer, is bracing for a period of economic squeeze that could lie ahead unless bullion prices pick up soon from last week's slump in the world price.

The Reserve (Central) Bank announced it was raising a key interest rate by a quarter point from Monday and economists predicted that bank lending rates could rise by a point from current record levels as early as this week.

A number of Reserve Bank rates are affected by Saturday's announcement. Two of the main ones, treasury bills and bankers' acceptances, have been increased to 18.25 and 18.75 per cent respectively.

Gold dropped to below \$340 an ounce in New York on Friday from almost \$370 just a week earlier. It picked up slightly to \$348 when world markets closed for the weekend in the Far East.

Finance Minister Owen Horwood and Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard De Kock said in an unusual statement issued to Reuters that South Africa, which produces about half the world's gold, would have to tighten its belt if the price did not recover significantly in the months ahead.

But they added that gold's decline could be temporary and what mattered to the South African economy was the average price over a period of weeks or months.

South Africa generates about half its foreign exchange earnings from bullion and loses \$2 billion in revenue a year for each \$100 decline in the price of gold.

Economists said the nation's economy, already hard hit by the recent relative weakness of the gold price and the worst drought in living memory, would be further depressed by a sustained fall in the bullion price.

Some bankers forecast that the

banks' prime lending rate, currently 21 per cent, could reach an unprecedented 22 per cent this week as the government tried to curb domestic demand and prevent the nation falling beyond its reduced means.

The increase by the Reserve Bank of the rate it charges the money market was imposed just five days after a similar increase that economists said was an attempt to stem a slide in the rand, which hit a record low of around 69 U.S. cents on Friday.

Many economists predict the general sales tax, boosted to 10 per cent from seven, could be raised further to dampen domestic demand but Mr. Horwood said no further increase was envisaged.

Share prices on the Johannesburg stock exchange have also been hit by the slipping gold price, led by a plunge in the shares of gold mining companies.

Mr. Horwood and Mr. De Kock

said in their statement that the gold price fall was viewed seriously, but they believed that current financial policies were appropriate to the circumstances.

"If we continue along these lines there is no question but that the situation will remain entirely under control and that we can have every confidence in the basic strength of the South African economy," the statement concluded.

South Africa, which last year produced an estimated 680 tonnes of gold out of total world output of about 1,420 tonnes, has seen its economic growth slip to around four per cent in the first quarter of this year.

Many economists see it slowing even further with no sustained upturn in sight until well into next year.

Spokesmen in industry said the weakness of the rand against the dollar had serious implications for both prices and jobs.

Gap still wide between Argentina, IMF

ORVIETO, Italy (R) — Argentina and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are still some way from an understanding on Argentina's \$43.6 billion international debt problem and the need for corrective policies, Argentine Economic Minister Bernardo Grinspun said here Sunday.

Mr. Grinspun told reporters he

was optimistic an agreement with the IMF would finally be reached. Differences over the debt problem were narrowed last week when he met Mr. De Larosiere in Washington, he said.

Officials on both sides were working to draft an Argentine let-

ter of intent to the fund setting out the ways in which Argentina would seek to solve its economic difficulties.

"But we do not have an understanding yet. When we have one we will sign the agreement," Mr. Grinspun said.

Spokesmen in industry said the weakness of the rand against the dollar had serious implications for both prices and jobs.

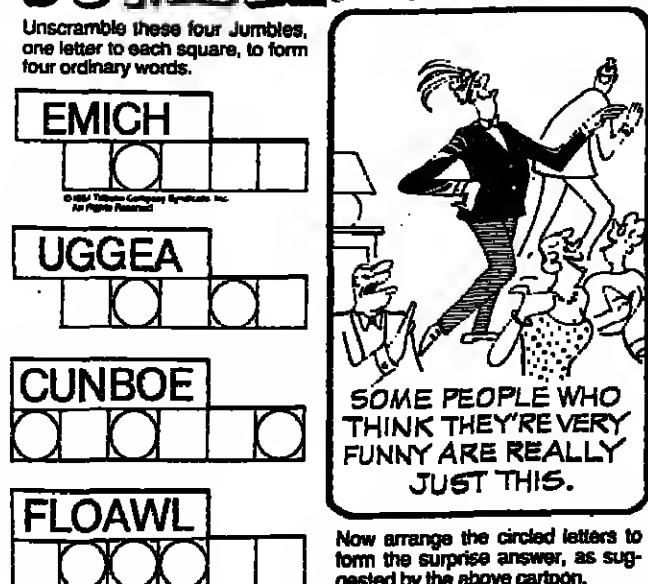
THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



JUMBLE.

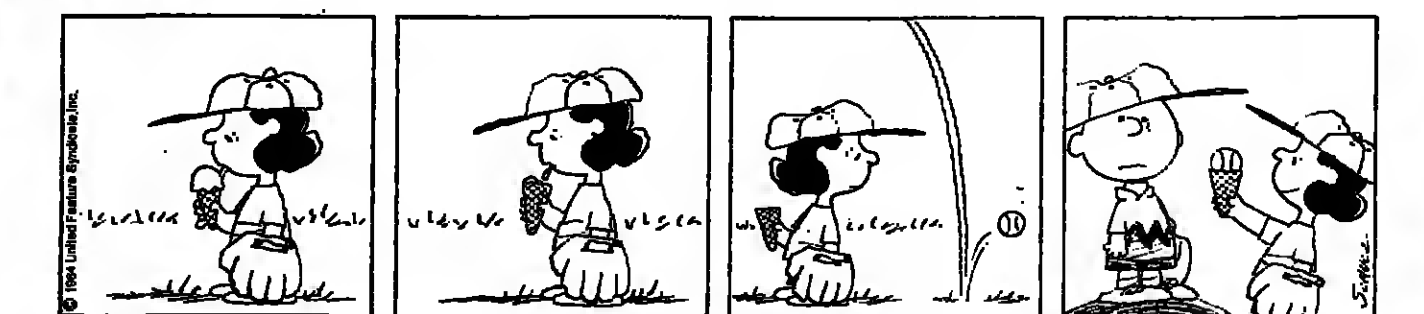
THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Print answer here: _____ (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BUILT MANGY JOVIAL TRYING
Answer: Could this be why he was a jailbird? — "ROBIN"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



China to aid Libyan, and Tunisian projects

PEKING (API) — China will provide technology but no cash to help build a railway in Libya and a reservoir in Tunisia, Vice Premier Li Peng said in an interview published Sunday. Mr. Li, who toured Libya, Tunisia, Sudan, Mauritania and Senegal in May, said the assistance is part of China's long-term co-operation programme with underdeveloped African countries. "China is willing to provide as much aid as it can afford, but the emphasis will be shifted to projects which need less investment, produce immediate gains and return more practical results," Mr. Li said in the latest edition of the official English-language weekly magazine Peking Review. "We also stressed that a good job should be done on the agreed projects, and efforts should be made to raise efficiency of those projects in operation," he said.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JULY 9, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: All sorts of opportunities are present for you to see just what you can do to make your life fuller and richer by getting into the mainstream of modern conditions.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are inspired as to how best to develop more quickly and can accomplish a good deal. Contact the individuals who can be of help.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Follow your intuition and you will know how to handle persons in business more successfully. Get right into any practical affairs.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) If you state your ideas to partners directly, you get better results than before and improve the relationships. Be alert.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Plan how to be more efficient in your daily work and you can gain greater benefits.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You may get an invitation that is quite unusual, which should be accepted since it can bring much happiness and benefits. Be artistic.

LIBRA (Sept. 22 to Oct. 21) If some emergency arises at home, keep calm and you can handle it with great intelligence. This can bring in fine benefits.

SCORPIO (Oct. 22 to Nov. 21) Your ideas are good for handling travel matters, and you can also communicate well with others, so get busy early.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan how best to improve your station in life and start the ball rolling in the right direction. Listen to the ideas of others.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study your secret desires and make the right moves that will help you to gain them. Spend wisely but not extravagantly.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Ideal day for being your gregarious self and making as many new and worthwhile acquaintances as you can.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Know what higher-ups expect of you and do it even if it seems rather unusual to you. Then you can advance in your career.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can express the self very well and can learn foreign tongues easily and can be very successful in foreign lands, so slant the education along lines of imports and exports especially.

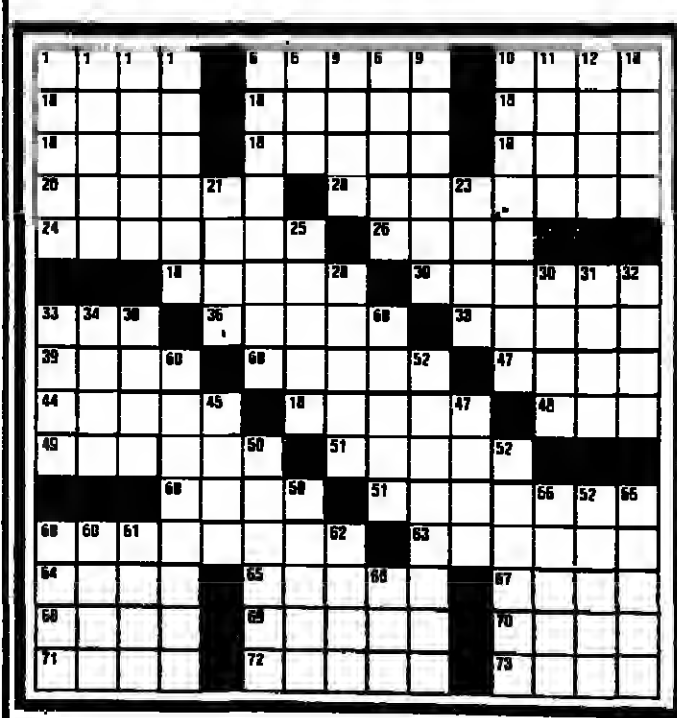
"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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THE Daily Crossword

by T. Richard Mora

ACROSS	27 Ger. empire	63 Leaning	21 Secondhand
1 Distaff	29 Garter	64 Volcano	23 Be con-
5 Miles and	33 Monogamy	65 Taken —	25 Metal
Relaton	36 Challenged	(surprised)	tastener
10 Songbird	38 School in	67 Canal name	28 What the
14 Throw in	Paris	68 Manager,	cheered
the towel	Original	briefly	lake
15 Wear away	sin	69 Trial site	30 Drudgery
16 Fr. girl-	41 Approaches	70 Deserve	31 Forearm
friend	43 "The —	71 Extension	bona
17 Biblical	and"	cord	32 Fasteners
preposition	44 Danger	72 Border	33 Smiles
18 Mother-in-	46 Angry	trimmer	34 Theaters
law of Ruth	48 — Vegaa	73 Discard	of old
49 Backtalks			35 Sculls
19 Vice cubes?	51 Judae		37 Becoma
20 Amase	law		dejected
22 Sharp	53 — Alto	1 Young	40 Lose alta
dresser	55 Winged	pigeon	off
24 Orders	horse	2 Small	42 Exhibition-
28 Patricia	59 What an	weight	list of a
of "Hud"	amber does	3 Hax nut?	kind
		4 Pack rat,	45 Stay in
		e.g.	front
		5 Gandolier,	47 Crones
		e.g.	50 Floss
		6 Age	52 Czech
		7 "Cat On a"	coins
		Hot Tin —"	54 Rounded
			56 Bernhard
			57 Make one
			58 Mount
			59 A great
			many
			60 Mini, —
			61 Once more
			62 Finked
			66 Prompt



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Two die as rival political groups clash in India

NEW DELHI (R) — Two people died and several were injured in clashes between rival political factions in the north eastern Indian state of Tripura, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said Sunday.

Police opened fire as supporters of the state's ruling Marxist Party and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party clashed in the streets of Amtoli near the state capital of Agartala, the news agency said.

Officials said three people were injured in the firing. The violence flared on Friday, when a man was stabbed to death in scuffles outside a jute factory. Another man was stabbed to death and several were injured

Saturday when an armed group attacked a procession carrying the dead man's body through the town.

A house was burnt down and shops in the area were looted. Police re-inforcements had rushed to the scene, PTI added.

A former army chief of staff became governor of Tripura and the states of Manipur and Nagaland bordering Burma and Bangladesh last month.

The three states have been hit

by a growing guerrilla campaign for independence.

10 policemen suspended

Meanwhile, ten airport policemen in the Jammu and Kashmir state capital of Srinagar have been suspended after the hijack of an Indian airliner to Pakistan, security officials said Sunday.

The officials expressed suspicion that airport personnel had helped the eight Sikh gunmen who opened fire aboard an Indian Airlines Airbus during a flight from Srinagar to New Delhi on Thursday and diverted it to the Pakistani city of Lahore.

They said all 30 police responsible for airport security had

been detained for questioning but added that no evidence had so far been found of police helping the Sikhs. They gave no reason for the suspension order against the 10 policemen.

The hijackers, armed with at least one pistol, knives and a hatchet, surrendered unconditionally to Pakistani authorities and freed more than 250 hostages after failing to carry out a threat to blow up the plane.

In Islamabad, an Associated Press of Pakistan news agency report identified the gunmen's leader as Pirminder Singh Herfun Mulla and quoted him as saying they hijacked the Airbus to highlight the demands of the Sikhs.

Two die, 130 hurt in U.S. train derailment

WILLISTON, Vermont (R) — At least two people were killed and 130 injured Saturday when a passenger train carrying 278 people derailed in muddy, hilly ground after heavy rain in northwestern Vermont, a railway official said.

Hundreds of rescuers, including 150 National Guardsmen, were working to free passengers trapped under the wreckage of the Amtrak Montpelier, which was travelling from Washington to Montreal, Canada, when it ran off the rails shortly after 7 a.m.

A spokesman for Central Ver-

mont Railway said heavy rain overnight was believed to have washed out the trackbed and the rails buckled when the two locomotives, pulling nine coaches, passed over them.

Several of the coaches tumbled down a 30-foot (10-metre) gully and rescue workers were using torches and sledgehammers to break through to trapped passengers.

In September, 1981, the Montpelier derailed en route to Washington from Montreal. Three passengers were injured.

Pilots fly special patterns, Salvadorean colonel says

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Salvadorean pilots have been flying special patterns for two months to guard against the possibility that leftist guerrillas have Soviet-designed SAM-7 ground-to-air missiles, the army chief of staff said Sunday.

Col. Adolfo Blandon could not confirm that the guerrillas had acquired the missiles but he said that as a defensive measure pilots had been flying in zig-zag patterns close to the ground to counter the effectiveness of the portable, heat-seeking missiles.

In an interview, Col. Blandon said intelligence sources first informed the army high command two months ago that the rebels might have obtained the missiles.

Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the rebels' umbrella group Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), has categorically denied that guerrillas have obtained the SAMs.

Guerrilla sources in Mexico told Reuters that one of the five guerrilla groups fighting the U.S.-backed Salvadorean army under the banner of the FMLN had obtained the missiles with the help of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Libya.

Col. Blandon said he believed the guerrillas had ready access to the missiles.

"What we know is that the guerrillas have recently made gestures, primarily to Libya, specifically asking for SAM-7s," Col. Blandon said. "We also know from intelligence that Libya and the PLO have promised to step up help to the FMLN after El Salvador moved its embassy in Israel to occupied Jerusalem."

No ground-to-air missiles have ever been used in El Salvador's five-year civil war. But U.S.-trained Salvadorean forces have stepped up the air war against the guerrillas in the last six months, using A-37 ground attack fighters and helicopters.

According to guerrilla sources, the FMLN needs to counter the air strikes but is concerned that the use of the Soviet weapons will provide an excuse for greater U.S. military involvement in Central America.

Military officials said the FMLN needed only a small number of missiles to strike a blow at the Salvadorean Air Force, which consists of six combat jets and 20 helicopter gunships.

Bomb blast damages U.S. abortion clinic

WASHINGTON (R) — A bomb extensively damaged a Planned Parenthood office in Annapolis, Maryland, Saturday in the 10th violent attack this year on a U.S. abortion clinic.

Police said there were no injuries, although two people were at work in an air cargo office in the same building when the bomb exploded soon after midnight.

A spokeswoman said preliminary investigations showed that the bomb was similar to one which exploded on Wednesday night at the offices of the National Abortion Federation in Washington, damaging the building, but causing no injuries.

Eight other abortion clinics have been bombed since January and others have received threats of violence but no arrests have been made in any of the attacks.

Planned Parenthood of Maryland Executive Director Dan Pellegrino called the bombings "the work of a terrorist."

Police said there were no suspects in the bombing.

Planned Parenthood officials

estimated the damage in the Annapolis bombing at \$40,000 to \$50,000 at the two-storey office building housing the clinic. It also damaged vehicles and residences a block away.

Mr. Pellegrino said there has been a recent increase in harassment of abortion clinics in Maryland by opponents of abortion, including a bomb threat at the Baltimore office of Planned Parenthood.

"We believe this is the work of a terrorist or terrorist group," Mr. Pellegrino said.

Planned Parenthood is a non-profit national organisation that supplies birth control information and health services.

Clinics in other areas have been firebombed and machine-gunned. In one case 12 sticks of dynamite were planted, the National Abortion Federation said.

Planned Parenthood Spokeswoman Charlotte Crenson, asked who might be responsible for the attacks, said: "We have no idea. We're very angry and we're frightened."

Caribbean summit ends with economic agreements

NASSAU (R) — Leaders of the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) set aside their differences over last year's invasion of Grenada at their fifth summit and agreed to revive regional trade and pursue structural adjustments of their economies.

A communique, issued six hours after the end of the conference Saturday, said the Caribbean heads of state had "determined to undertake an immediate and urgent programme ... aimed at visibly restoring and increasing intraregional trade."

The 23-page communique said the Caribbean leaders agreed to pursue the structural adjustment of their stagnated economies through measures recommended by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

But Saturday's agreement, to be known as the Nassau understanding, said structural adjustment would be set against the recognition that each country will formulate and implement its own programmes appropriate to its particular circumstances and objectives.

Regarding regional trade, slowed by an 18-month recession, the communique urged Caricom members to reduce trade barriers, to resist tendencies to introduce new protectionist measures and to help developing countries' export manufactured goods.

Leaders also expressed concern

about the external debt crisis, and said the problem must be addressed internationally as a matter of urgency, if developing countries are to play their part in the economic recovery.

They called on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to extend the period of adjustment under their extended fund facility to five years and called on the World Bank to make more funds available.

They also urged commercial banks to prepare meaningful programmes for the rescheduling of short-term debts and asked creditor countries to increase trade credits.

In a veiled reference to last year's invasion of Grenada, which overthrew a Marxist government that had taken power in a bloody coup, the communique said threats to international peace would be diminished "by universal respect for ... sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-intervention and non-use of force."

Some Caricom members took part in the invasion, while others opposed it. The communique expressed support for "the principled position of Belize" in its efforts to secure a solution to a territorial dispute with Guatemala. It noted the unqualified undertaking by Venezuela to eschew the use of force in its territorial claims with Guyana.

Ershad urges unity, discipline

DHAKA (R) — President Hosain Mohammad Ershad told hill tribes that Bangladesh guaranteed equal rights for people of different religious faiths but needed further unity and discipline for national development.

"Peace and discipline are prerequisites to an overall and balanced development of the country," he said at a rally Saturday at Khagrachari in the southern hill tracts district, the same scene of a nine-year tribal insurgency.

Anti-government guerrillas in the area are fighting for limited autonomy for the local hill tribes people who are mostly Buddhist. Bangladesh is predominantly Muslim.

"Let us forget our differences and forge a unity to step up efforts to improve the condition of the common man," he said.

It was Gen. Ershad's second visit to the hill tracts, an area of rugged hills and dense forests, following clashes in which tribal guerrillas killed 123 people and wounded about 900 others.

The victims were largely people who moved to the hill tracts from

the over-crowded plains under a government migration plan launched in 1981.

Gen. Ershad said that a large number of guerrillas gave up their arms and surrendered to the military authorities during an amnesty ending last April and had been rehabilitated in society as honourable citizens.

Government sources last month said about 400 of an estimated 6,000 guerrillas had surrendered and that the campaign for autonomy had slowed down because of factional divisions amongst the guerrillas.

Newspaper reports in Dhaka last week said at least 11 guerrillas had been killed in factional fighting and that hundreds of settlers had left the hills after last month's guerrilla attacks.

Gen. Ershad said he plans to set up new schools, colleges and hospitals in the hill tracts to wipe out a sense of negligence that persists among the tribal people.

Nearly 5,000 guerrillas and troops have been killed since tribal insurgency began in the area in 1975, according to official figures.

British police arrest Nigerian agent

LONDON (R) — A Nigerian secret agent close to the country's military leader is reported to have been arrested by British police, along with two Israeli mercenaries, following the kidnapping of Nigerian politician Umaru Dikko.

The report was carried by Britain's national news agency, the Press Association, which said Saturday night that the agent was among four men held in connection with the kidnapping on Thursday of former Transport Minister Dikko.

Mr. Dikko, who had been drugged, was discovered inside an air cargo crate bound for Nigeria just hours after his abduction by two men from outside his West London home.

Quoting reliable security sources, the Press Association said the agent was a member of Nigeria's National Security Organisation (NSO) and "very close" to head of state Major-General Mohammed Buhari. The British Home Office (Interior Ministry) refused to comment on the report.

Nigerian authorities have denied any involvement.

Mr. Dikko, who fled Nigeria within days of a bloodless coup by the military late last year and was promptly declared its most wanted man on corruption charges, was found in the crate at Stansted Airport, north of London.

British security sources said Mr. Dikko was found sharing a crate — labelled "diplomatic baggage" — with an Israeli mercenary equipped with drugs and syringes.

A second crate contained a Tunisian-born Israeli mercenary and another Nigerian, the sources said. Both crates were ready to be flown out, addressed to the Lagos External Affairs Ministry from the Nigerian High Commission (embassy) in London.

Mr. Dikko was to have been flown home to face a show trial on charges of large-scale corruption and theft, the sources added.

Israel has also denied any role in the affair, which has severely strained relations between Britain and Nigeria.

The Foreign Office in London warned Saturday night that "firm action" would be taken if the Lagos authorities were implicated. It was awaiting the outcome of police investigations before deciding on its next move, a spokesman said.

Several British newspapers Sunday said the NSO had been charged to track down supporters of the ousted civilian government of President Shehu Shagari.

Mr. Dikko, Mr. Shagari's brother-in-law and considered the second most powerful man under his presidency, has said publicly he would use any means at his disposal to topple the military.

The 45-year-old politician, a reputedly billionaire, was spending his third night under armed police guard in hospital.

Meanwhile a British Jumbo jet was on its way back to London's Gatwick Airport after being held at Lagos for two days in a tit-for-tat move following the detention of a Nigerian cargo plane which was to have flown Mr. Dikko out of Stansted.

Its crew were among 17 people, including two Britons, originally detained. Thirteen have since been freed.

The Sunday Times newspaper reported Sunday that police were now certain the Lagos government was involved in the aborted kidnapping, and quoted one senior police source as saying it was "beyond obvious" the authorities knew what was happening.

But because of the diplomatic implications, no official was prepared to say so publicly, it added.

The Observer newspaper said the Israeli mercenaries had flown into Britain illegally from Nigeria on Wednesday night aboard the same plane later detained at Stansted Airport.

Passengers who were on the detained British airliner flew into London early Sunday and many criticised the Nigerian authorities for delaying their travel plans by 36 hours.

Conference to help African refugees

GENEVA (R) African refugees and the poor countries of Africa which give them refuge look set to benefit from a three-day conference opening here Monday.

The second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA 2) has been organised by the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP).

Instead of asking for money for emergency supplies of blankets, medicines and food, ICARA will seek funds to promote economic development in the countries that

shelter the estimated four million refugees.

UNHCR Chief Paul Hartling said it was hoped the conference would raise \$362 million for projects aimed at helping African host states overcome socio-economic problems stemming from refugee influxes. These projects would develop roads, schools, ports and wells.

The first ICARA conference, three years ago, was organised to attract emergency aid for refugees from Sahelian drought, the 1977-78 Ogaden war between Ethiopia and Somalia and other man-made and natural cat-

astrophes.

It raised \$570 million in pledges but was seen as a failure by African states as most of the money had already been earmarked by donors for refugee relief and there was little new money.

Mr. Hartling told a press conference last Friday that Monday's conference marked a return to durable rather than short-term solutions for African refugees who were "the poorest people in the world going to the poorest countries."

He was optimistic a good part of the money requested would be raised, he said.



JACKSONS IN ACTION: The Jacksons kicked off their victory tour with a performance in Kansas City's Arrowhead Stadium. Michael Jackson is seen performing one of his songs (AP wirephoto).

Mondale's running mate still secret a week before convention

By Donald M. Rothberg
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — If Walter Mondale favours Senator Gary Hart or Representative Geraldine Ferraro as his vice presidential running mate against President Ronald Reagan, he either hasn't told anyone or they are very good at keeping secrets.

Even though trying to anticipate the apparent Democratic presidential nominee's decision is Washington's favourite game these days, there was no consensus among the pundits barely a week before the start of the party's national convention.

Those who might know aren't talking and the others are just guessing.

What they were guessing at week's end was that Ms. Ferraro, generally considered the most likely choice if it is to be a woman, is slipping, and that Sen. Hart, who looked like a favourite after a peace-making meeting with Mr. Mondale last week, seems torn between angling for the job and uttering caustic observations about the way Mr. Mondale is going about filling out the ticket.

For example, Sen. Hart told the Denver Post the Mondale approach of interviewing a string of candidates — nearly all minorities or women — was "a little like pandering."

But in the same interview, Sen. Hart said it would be "very difficult" to turn down the vice presidential offer "if it is the nominee's choice and (it is) strongly supported by most elements of the party."

He also made clear his choice would not be limited to those interviewed.

Mr. Mondale and his closest advisers have succeeded in keeping their thoughts about vice presidential prospects to themselves, which has left plenty of room for speculation.

The National Organisation for Women turned the heat on Mr. Mondale a week ago to select a woman, saying a choice of a man would be challenged from the convention floor.

Among those believed in contention are:

— Sen. Hart: The Colorado senator has strong support within the party from people who believe he would attract independent voters and those Democrats who were attracted to him and against Mr. Mondale during the primaries.

— Ms. Ferraro: A Roman Catholic, Italian-American from New York, she bears impressive credentials if Mr. Mondale is looking to set new standards for ticket balancing. However, by most accounts — offered privately by people close to one of the principals — the session between Mr. Mondale and Ms. Ferraro did not go well.

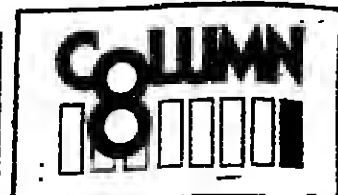
— Mayor Dianne Feinstein of San Francisco: By contrast, there was every sign that the Mondale-Feinstein interview went very well. However, she is from Mr. Reagan's home state and is unlikely to deliver California to Mondale.

— Gov. Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky: She is the only woman governor in the nation, but she has been in office less than a year and is anathema to some feminists because of what they consider her lukewarm attitude toward the equal rights amendment and other issues of importance to them.

— Mayors Tom Bradley of Los Angeles and Wilson Goode of Philadelphia: Mondale appeared impressed by both men, but the odds are regarded as very long that he would take the gamble of breaking the racial barrier to choose a black.

— Mayor Henry Cisneros of San Antonio: Mr. Cisneros is largely unknown outside of Texas and is a decided longshot.

— Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas: The only white, male, establishment politician invited to Minnesota for an interview, Bentsen's biggest strength is his potential to deliver Texas and much of the south for Mondale. His disadvantages are that he is a colourless campaigner who is on the opposite side of Mr. Mondale on most economic and defence questions.



Murder suspect found hanged in cell

NEW YORK — A teenager charged with killing and mutilating another 17-year-old boy during a black magic ritual ceremony near New York was found hanged from a bedsheet Saturday in his jail cell, police said.

Suffolk County Sheriff John Finnerty said Richard Kasso apparently committed suicide and put a second youth charged in the case under a round-the-clock guard. The youths were charged in connection with the murder of Gary Lawless, who vanished from his suburban New York home June 15. His body was found in a shallow grave last Wednesday.

Police said Lawless was stabbed to death and his eyes were gouged out during a ritual ceremony in woods 60 kilometres from Manhattan by a satanic cult group known as the "Knights of the Black Circle."

American killed in record jump bid

OSLO (R) — American Parachutist Carl Boenisch was killed Saturday while trying to set a new world free fall record from atop a Norwegian mountain, police said Sunday. After jumping off the 1,800 metre Trollveggen Massive summit, his parachute opened but he was hurled to his death against the almost vertical mountainside.

Earlier Boenisch, 41, and his wife Jane, 23, made a successful jump from the summit into the Romsdal Valley some 500 kilometres north of Oslo. The jumps were filmed by an American team led by British television personality David Frost. Police said

Boenisch's parachute opened but he was hurled to his death against the almost vertical mountainside. Earlier Boenisch, 41, and his wife Jane, 23, made a successful jump from the summit into the Romsdal Valley some 500 kilometres north of Oslo. The jumps were filmed by an American team led by British television personality David Frost. Police said

Koo Stark engaged

LONDON (AP) — American-born actress Koo Stark, former girlfriend of Prince Andrew, is to marry a wealthy trading stamp heir, the Sunday People reported. It said that Miss Stark, 28, is engaged to 22-year-old Timothy J. J. Fries, who inherited a fortune when he was 21 from a trust fund set up by his grandfather, Richard Tompkins. The couple met through a mutual business friend and hope to marry next month after a three-month romance. The tabloid reported Miss Stark has lately been making a career as a photographer. She hit the headlines when Prince Andrew, the second of Queen Elizabeth II's three sons, took her to the Caribbean hideaway island of Mustique on vacation in 1982 after he got home from the Falklands War.

Miss Universe contest prepares for finals

MIAMI, Florida (AP) — Eighty-three beauty queens anxiously prepared for Monday's Miss Universe final here, a contest whose winner will take home \$175,000 in cash and prizes, a year's lease on a New York apartment and an all-season shoe wardrobe. Preparations for the finals have gone smoothly despite controversy over a Miami city commission resolution saying the city should not participate in any event that allows representatives of Communist nations to take part. And the pageant did not seem embarrassed that one contestant decided she no longer wanted to compete for title, the prizes or the chance to be seen on a world-wide broadcast of the finals. The shy Miss Sri Lanka, Nilmini Iddamaloda, found the pop of flashbulbs and the clash of culture too much. She didn't want to go to any more parties or pose for any more pictures, and finally she didn't want to be Miss Universe. So last Tuesday, pageant organisers put her aboard a jet to Sri Lanka.

Honoured British actress dies

BRIGHTON, England (R) — Dame Flora Robson, one of Britain's most honoured actresses, died in this seaside resort Saturday at the age of 82. The Royal Sussex Hospital said Dame Flora, long retired but still remembered for such roles as Queen Elizabeth I in the film *Fire Over England*, passed away peacefully in the early hours. She was admitted a week ago to have treatment for an undisclosed illness. "Her death was expected but it came as a shock nevertheless," a relative said. Dame Flora, who never married, had a stage career spanning half a century during which she appeared with many great stars including Laurence Olivier, John Gielgud, Michael Redgrave and Richard Burton.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
1984 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

GET YOUR CONVENTIONS STRAIGHT

East-West vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♠ 664
♥ KQ62
♦ 3
♣ AKQ65

WEST EAST
♠ Q3 ♠ KJ1075
♥ AJ943 ♥ 10875
♦ Q8 ♦ 7
♣ J982 ♣ 1074

SOUTH
♠ A92
♥ Void
♦ AKJ1096542
♣ 3

The bidding:
East South West North
1♣ Dble 1♣ Dble
Pass 3♣ Pass 4♣
Pass 4NT Pass 5♣
Pass 5NT Pass 7NT
Pass Pass Dble Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Ace of ♣.

No one knows how to bid freak hands — experts are as much at sea as neophytes. This hand is from the recent Far Eastern Championships in Hong Kong.

When the Australians held the North-South cards, they reached six diamonds in quick time. After East passed, South chose that as his opening bid. With the queen of trumps dropping, 13 tricks are easy.

The bidding shown occurred when Australia sat East-West and Taiwan held the

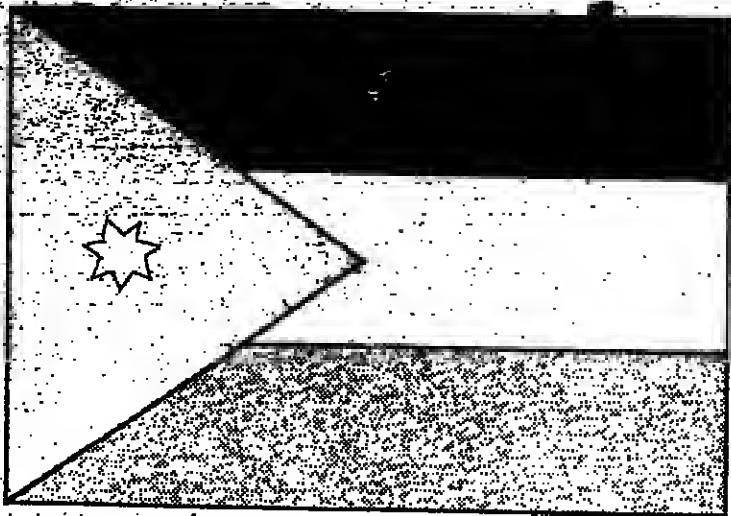
North-South cards. The Australians were using a weird bidding system — the Strong Pass. Part of the system requires an opening bid on all hands that are below opening bid strength in normal methods. That accounts for East's rather strange initial action.

South made a takeout double and North's double of one heart was for penalties, in case his partner also held hearts. South, however, jumped in diamonds to show a strong suit. After North introduced his clubs, South tried Blackwood, and here confusion set in.

We do not know what prompted South to bid five no trump — even if his partner showed a king, it would not have clarified the situation. For most people who use Blackwood, a bid of five no trump does more than ask for kings — it implies that the asker's side has all the aces.

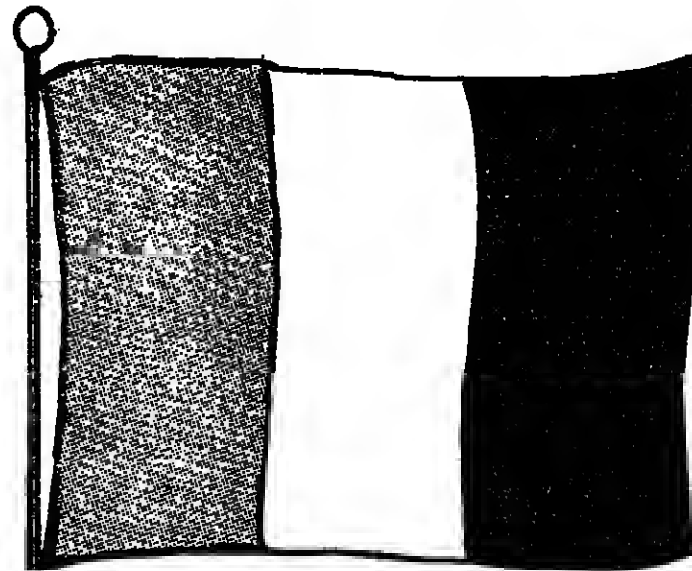
Certainly North seemed to interpret the bid that way. He felt he had considerably more than he had shown in the bidding to this point, so he confidently hid a grand slam. Unfortunately, he chose to bid it in no trump.

After checking to make sure that it was his lead, South doubled with confidence. He did not make the mistake of underleading his ace of hearts.



Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورديان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية عربية مستقلة منشورة من قبل المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"



Jordan and France: Towards peace and prosperity, Monday, July 9, 1984

فرنسا والأردن: توجّه نحو السلام والازدهار الإثنين ٩/٧/١٩٨٤

Jordan and France: Towards peace and prosperity



This supplement has been produced by the Jordan Press Foundation.

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Elements of Mideast solution should be defined before U.N. conference, French envoy says

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A prior definition by all concerned parties to the elements of any solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and an undertaking by all sides involved in the conflict to attend an international conference on the Middle East are the two basic factors which would guarantee a "reasonable chance of success" for international efforts to solve the Palestinian problem, the French ambassador to Jordan said Sunday.

In reply to questions by the Jordan Times, Ambassador Jacques-Alain de Sedouy also expressed hope that His Majesty King Hussein and French President Francois Mitterrand, who begins a state visit to Jordan Monday, would be "able to raise their voice to show the way to peace" in the Middle East.

The positions of Jordan and France towards the region's problems are "quite close," Mr. De Sedouy said, pointing out that both countries support the right of the Palestinian people to determine its future, and believe in the urgent need to put an end to the Iran-Iraq Gulf war.

The ambassador described Franco-Jordanian relations in various fields as excellent and said the talks between King Hussein and President Mitterrand during the president's three-day visit to Jordan will cover all aspects of bilateral relations.

Following are the Jordan Times questions to Mr. De Sedouy, and the ambassador's answers.

Question: How do you describe the political, economic and cultural relations between Jordan and France?

Answer: Political, economical and cultural relations between France and Jordan are excellent. It is nothing more natural any



Jacques-Alain de Sedouy

way for two governments who are deeply devoted to freedom and peace and keen on co-operating for the welfare and prosperity of their two peoples. It is therefore not surprising that the positions of both countries are quite close. This is true regarding not only the necessity of finding a peaceful solution in the Middle East that would allow the Palestinian people to freely determine the conditions of its own future and Israel to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries, but also the urgent need to put an end to the much too long Iraq-Iran war and restore peace between these two great countries.

As far as economical relations are concerned, France is proud to contribute to Jordan's development. What our companies achieved for the fertilizer plant in Aqaba, and are achieving in the field of telecommunication shows the quality of our techniques and the skill of our workers. I would add the exchanges between the two countries are not one-sided: France is today the first importer of Jordanian phosphates in Western Europe.

Regarding our cultural relations, in order to underline the importance and the success of

the actions undertaken by both countries, I would just have to note that 2,800 Jordanians attend each year the activities of the French Cultural Centre; that 200 Jordanians are studying in France and that we have deepened with your country a technical co-operation in the fields of cartography, agricultural research, oceanography, health, not to mention the French programme on the Jordanian Television.

Q. What is the purpose of Mr. Mitterrand's visit and what does it indicate?

A. President Mitterrand's visit to Jordan shows that the interest of France in this region is far from dwindling. France is willing to contribute, along with its European partners, to establish peaceful and fruitful relations among the peoples who live there. Our policy has not changed. A little over two years ago, in Israel, the president set forth principles. They have not changed since then and no doubt the president will reiterate them.

I may add that in the context prevailing in the Middle East nowadays, it is not indifferent that such personalities as His

Majesty King Hussein and President Mitterrand raise their voice to show the way to peace.

Q. Who are accompanying the president and what are the subjects to be discussed during the visit?

A. The president of the French Republic will be accompanied by the minister of external relations, Mr. Claude Cheysson, and the minister of telecommunications, Mr. Louis Mexandeau. This is to say that, besides the main political questions, the measures taken by both governments to maintain and improve the living conditions of the French and Jordanian peoples as well as the development and deepening of our co-operation in the field of telecommunications will also be discussed.

Q. Where does France stand towards the idea of holding an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the U.N.?

A. As our European partners, we consider an international conference could be useful in a peace process. But, first of all, the elements of a settlement should be defined through discussions between the interested parties. Furthermore, the parties should accept to take part in such a conference in order to guarantee a reasonable chance of success. We do know that these conditions are at present far from being met. This is why we wonder whether the convening of an international conference would be appropriate under the present circumstances.

Q. What is the role that France can play in efforts to solve the conflict in the region?

A. As I just told, solving the problems of the area is above all the responsibility of the peoples who live there. But should they be ready to embrace negotiation

instead of confrontation, peace. Instead of the refusal to recognise the other party the right to exist, and co-operation instead of competition, then, France, along with its European partners, will devote all its forces to encourage, support and, should the occasion arise, guarantee the peace formulas which could be found. Our actions show our commitment to do so: In Lebanon, where apart from our participation in UNIFIL, around 100 French observers are contributing to the restoration of peace; in the Iraq-Iran war, when we served for the adoption by the United Nations Security Council of Resolution 540, and in the Palestinian issue to which we have always been committed to a peaceful solution.

Q. What are the highlights of the president's visit?

A. President Mitterrand has a great experience in French politics and international questions. He is eager to pursue the confident and fruitful dialogue he regularly had with His Majesty the King during these last years. On his first day visit the president will meet with the French community. This community, which is counting more than 600 people, is mainly composed of managers, technicians and workers, dealing with development projects. Its average age is particularly young as testified by the number of children going to the French school (more than 160 this year).

On the second day, he will visit as well the astonishing monuments of Petra, which are the remnants of the past grandeur of the Nabatean era. In a country like Jordan, with such an ancient civilisation, the past cannot be separated from the present. The president, who is particularly aware of the teachings of history, will find many issues to discuss during his stay in your country.

Franco-Jordanian trade shows steady boost over the years

By Olga Mikhael
Special to the Jordan Times

FRANCO-Jordanian trade relations have been progressing steadily in the last five years. France has been the seventh biggest supplier to Jordan with a share of the market fluctuating between 3.7 per cent and 4.5 per cent, with a single exception in the year 1980 due to the implementation of Jordan Fertilizer Industry complex, when France's share of the market reached 7.2 per cent. That year Jordan's import from France totalled JD 51,694,000 while Jordan's exports to France reached JD 1 million.

In 1979, the total import of French goods to Jordan reached a total of JD 26,876,000 while Jordanian exports to France totalled JD 89,000 in the same year. In 1983, the total imports from France to Jordan were worth JD 42,320,000 while Jordanian exports to France reached JD 2,016,000.

France, a medium-size country of 547,026 square kilometres, possesses a varied climate and landscape, a rich agriculture and a thriving industry and technology. France, a major industrial country, ranks fifth among world economic powers and accounts for about five per cent of the world output.

Jordan's main imports from France are industrial equipment and machinery, representing 43 per cent of the total French exports to Jordan, food and agricultural products 13 per cent, consumer goods 12 per cent, and intermediate goods, raw materials, chemicals, plastics, metal products etc. 26 per cent.

French foreign trade is substantially lower than Great Britain and West Germany. France has never scored highly in this field, and in the past century the country's balance of trade has shown a surplus only 22 times.

France is considered the first European client of Jordan and the ninth world client of phosphates. Jordan's exports to France raised sharply in 1983, when it exported to France 172,240 tonnes of phosphate.

French imports of Polish reached 69,000 tonnes in 1983. 25 per cent of the total Arab Potash Company production in the year.

The French commercial exchange with the Third World remains the strong part of the French foreign trade (a surplus of 238,000 million francs in 1984). Along with its commercial exchange with the Third World, France signed two financial protocols with Jordan; the first in 1977 amounting to 330 million francs for the financing of the Jordan Fertilizer Industry Complex in Aqaba, and the second in 1981 for 590 million francs used to finance the setting up of a 92,000-line telephonic network.

France, dependent on agriculture because of favourable geographical factors, is different than any of the Western countries such as Great Britain and West Germany. The agricultural sector in France contributes about six per cent of the total French production of goods and services.

France is the largest producer in Western Europe of both wheat and sugar beet. France also ranks with Italy as the world's largest wine producer.

The continuous dramatic situation in the French balance of trade was due to the country's heavy imports of oil and gas, lack of competitiveness of French products in the international market, the structural weakness of the production apparatus, the dearth of French firms set up abroad, and the fact that public aid to exporters was not always well directed.

French balance of trade registered a deficit of 10 billion francs in 1979. In 1980 the deficit had increased dangerously to reach 57 billion francs and in 1981 the deficit was 50 billion francs. The deficit rose to the limit of a fateful threshold of 100 billion francs in 1982.

In 1983, due to the dramatic situation of the French balance of trade, Madame Edith Cresson, minister of foreign trade and tourism of the left-wing government, declared that "France's

trade deficit can and must disappear within two years." A new policy was followed to overcome the deficit through cutting down consumption. Also, actions on a large scale were taken which included developing business networks abroad, compensating the chambers of commerce and industry, and helping small and medium sized firms and industries to export.

The austerity policy, decreed by the left-wing government, had paid off. The French consumed less and thus brought less from abroad. French industrialists, on the other hand, had tended to seek out outlets abroad. This austerity policy had played just as strongly in favour of France in 1983.

As a result, 12 million francs worth of oil stocks had been run down. The devaluation of the French franc boosted exports and the agricultural sector also registered unexpected profits, a 25 per cent increase over 1982. Tourism also obtained remarkable results with a record credit balance of 21 billion francs.

However, most of the French trade took place within France and the European Economic Community (EEC).

The termination of barriers of free trade (quotas, tariffs and discriminatory taxes) within the EEC has augmented trade between France and its European neighbours. The country's trade within the EEC accounts for almost half of its foreign trade but within which it achieves a trade surplus with Greece.

Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism Madame Cresson has encouraged small and medium sized French firms to export their products abroad, especially to the USA and Japan.

In 1984, French officials hope to limit the deficit in the balance of trade to around 20 or 25 billion francs. For the next few years, France will be trying to obtain a surplus in the balance of trade in order to be able to pay back the heavy debt it has acquired in the last years without having to borrow again.

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THE convergence between the telecommunications sectors of CIT ALCATEL and THOMSON-CSF, under CGE leadership, has given birth to a new French group that can hold its own with the world's very largest telecommunications equipment manufacturers and vendors. Indeed, the new entity is the world's fifth largest company in public telecommunications, holding seven per cent of the world market.

In digital switching, CIT ALCATEL and THOMSON-CSF are years ahead of everyone else for the number of lines (or equipment) installed or on order: 18 million lines of digital telephone exchanges in 44 countries, representing about 30 per cent of the world total for digital local exchanges.

In transmission, the new group is, for example, one of the three major world suppliers of submarine cable links, holding 25 per cent of the market.

CIT ALCATEL and THOMSON-CSF also have a complete catalogue of products for terrestrial links:

- Analog or digital transmission on copper or fibre-optic cable links,
- Analog and digital microwave systems using fixed or mobile equipment.

In space technology, the group has equipped 50 satellites. It is also the number two world supplier of earth stations (over 90 earth stations of different types in five continents).

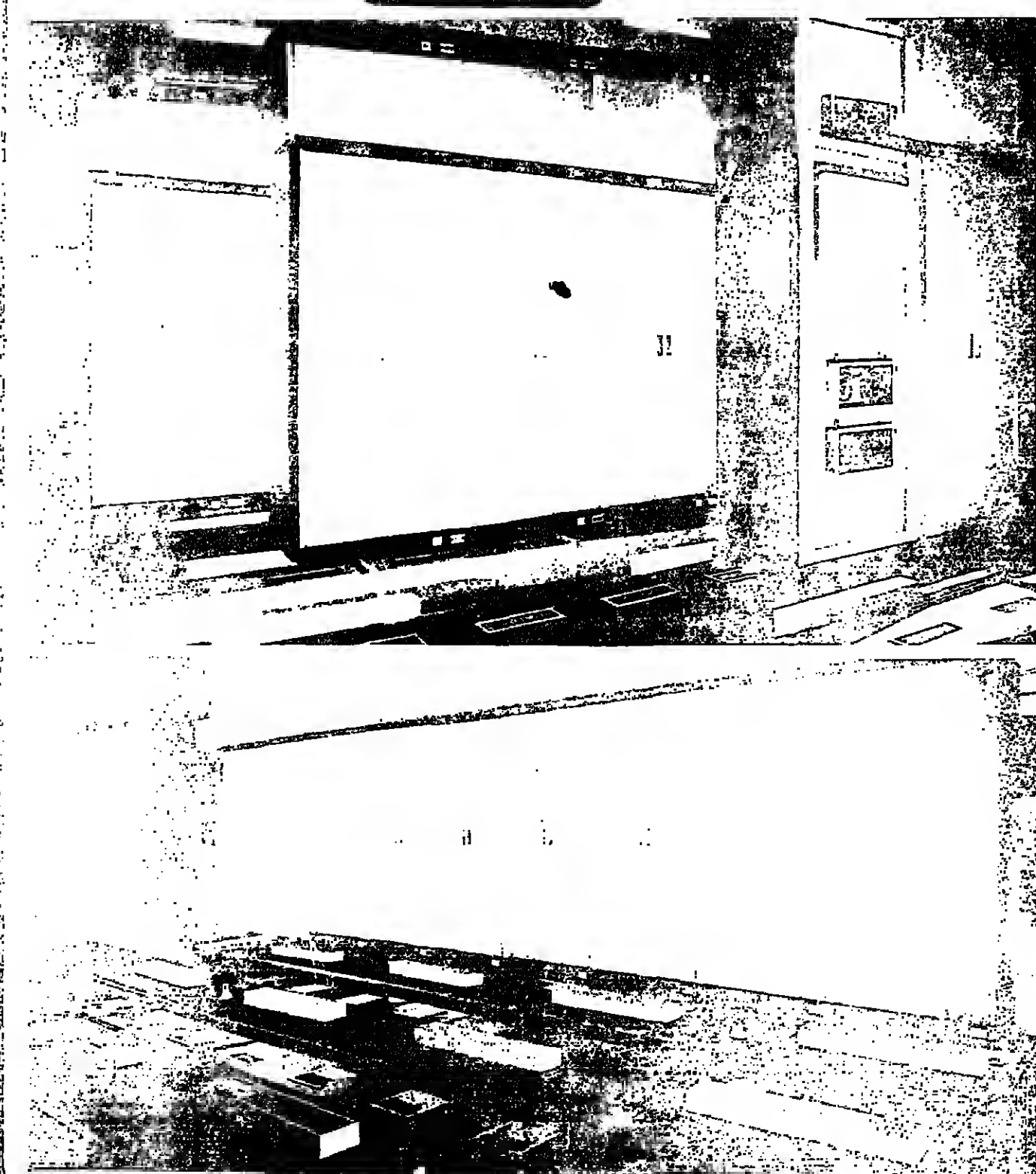
The two firms are together Europe's number one and the world number two for fixed microwave equipment, and the world number one for systems based on mobile equipment.

The convergence in telecommunications between the two companies, both leaders in the French electronics industry, has thus produced an industrial group scaled to the total world market:

- It is one of the very few manufactures in the world with the total competency needed to produce and supply complete public telecommunications networks and all their constituent elements;
- It has the means and experience for designing and supplying complex systems and networks relying on several different techniques, including the facilities for installing, operating and maintaining the equipment.

— And it has the research and development resources, both financial and human, for designing and building the future.

ALCATEL-THOMSON is a group completely able to design and produce all types of communications systems, including land networks, satellites and underwater links, as well as to offer a full range of cable, microwave and optical fibre transmission technology.



French Cultural Centre makes its presence felt

By Olga Mikhael
Special to the Jordan Times

THE importance of cultural relations between Jordan and the rest of the world is very prominent in the various cultural centres that are present in Amman.

Among the many foreign embassies that are very active in the cultural field in Jordan, the French embassy, established one of the major cultural centres in 1963, with the aim of not only introducing French culture to Jordan, but also as a vehicle to introduce the Jordanian culture to France.

Cultural inter-relationships between nations play a major role in the rapprochement between groups, nations and civilisations.

By definition, culture is the man-made part of the human environment; a way of life of a specific group, since each group has different concepts of culture. The interaction and communication between these groups become essential for cultural exchange.

The French cultural activities in Jordan are not confined to one specific centre. In fact there are three decentralised French centres for promoting cultural activities through co-operation and harmonious co-ordination.

The French Cultural Centre, concerned mainly with teaching, provides facilities for exhibitions and organises different musical activities as part of its multifaceted activities.

The French Audio-Visual Centre in Amman, the Middle East regional office for all French audio visual centres, is responsible for selecting and dispatching feature films and documentaries, and the French Linguistic Centre is in charge of technical advice and working out methods to improve teaching techniques.

The French Cultural Centre's activities were confined, since it started, to teaching of the French language. Later, and after the signing of the Franco-Jordanian Cultural Agreement in 1965, the French started to increase their activities in various fields.

The political and economic development in Jordan played a major role in improving cultural relations between the Kingdom and France and raised the in-



terest of Jordanians in French culture.

French courses

For instance, the number of Jordanian students studying French reached around 14,000 students in 1984, an average of 400 students for every course.

French language courses are not confined to the busy beehive of the French Cultural Centre. Courses are also given at Jordanian universities and colleges. For two years French language was taught at the Amman hotelier college, but for certain difficulties the courses were discontinued. French is also taught at the Jordanian Military Linguistics Centre in Zarqa.

"We are not only interested in teaching French to Jordanians, but also Arabic to foreigners residing in Amman," Jary Bourdais, director of the French Cultural Centre, told the Jordan Times. "In fact, in addition to teaching both languages, we provide courses in French civilisation, geography, literature, music and art," he added.

"All these courses help to create better understanding and better communication between our two peoples," Mr. Bourdais asserted. "In addition to publishing a special book for teaching Arabic to foreigners, we are publishing a special quarter-

ly magazine entitled 'Le Nouvel Echo' (The New Echo) in French and it lacks Jordanian-French issues," Mr. Bourdais said.

"We have a rich library at the centre, where we stock more than 10,000 titles, most of which are books dealing with Middle Eastern problems," he added. "Other than that, we have books on political, geographic, historical and Islamic affairs that are very important to most scholars, and these books are available to the public."

"The idea behind concentrating on books about Mideastern affairs," Mr. Bourdais continued, "is that we are concerned in presenting the Arab culture, civilisation and history to the French people and to other foreign nationalities in a scientific and objective way."

Since his appointment as the director of the French Cultural Centre in Amman in 1983, Mr. Bourdais has devoted his efforts to promoting art exhibitions, musical activities, especially concerts and avantgarism in oil painting exhibitions.

Arts and exhibitions

In addition to presenting artworks and music by French artists and musicians, the centre is keen in promoting the works of Jordanian artists and projecting various aspects of the Jordanian

heritage. Last year the centre presented an interesting exhibition of Madaba carpets.

Moreover, the centre is providing courses in music, painting on silk, modern dancing for women, and computer programming which originally started in French. Due to the increasing number of Jordanian students in these courses, the centre plans to start giving computer courses in Arabic, by October 1984. The centre also has a cinema club, where two films, mostly French films, are presented with Arabic subtitles every week.

"At the beginning of every month, we present a documentary on all political, economic, social and sports activities that took place in France during the previous month," Mr. Bourdais said.

The centre also has a rich musical library of 700 versatile musical cassettes. The French community in Jordan contributed a lot to the development of the centre's musical activities. A group of amateur singers, musicians and dancers have formed rock and roll groups and have staged performances at the Royal Cultural Centre and the French Cultural Centre.

On the occasion of French President Francois Mitterrand's state visit to Jordan, the centre has organised an interesting exhibition entitled "les Pientres

Cineastes."

This exhibition was opened Saturday at the French Cultural Centre by Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Ahmad 'Oweidat and French Ambassador to Jordan Jacques Alan de Sedouy. The exhibition was jointly organised by the French embassy in Amman and the French Cultural Centre in co-operation with the French Ministry of External Relations.

Twenty-six works of five prominent French painters and cine artists are on display at the exhibition, representing different French art schools, and offering works of paintings, collages, lithographs and drawings, reflecting symbiosis between modern means — collages and acrylic paints — and the inspirations of past creators.

The exhibition will present a selection of short and full length films by these artists, illustrating their approach to cinematography.

Another landmark of French cultural activities in Jordan is the French Audio-Visual Centre. Part of this centre's responsibilities are the acquisition of films, documentaries and video cassettes and dispatching them to different centres in the Middle East.

"We have a stock of 220 full-length 16-millimetre films dealing with subjects ranging from cartoons for children to classical movies and we also have something like 1,000 documentary films, all with Arabic subtitles," Heubert Viennot, director of the audio-visual centre, told the Jordan Times. "Moreover, we have 40 French, English and Arabic video cassettes dealing with subjects on civilisation, sport and sciences," Mr. Viennot said.

"Last month we participated in a film week organised by the French embassy in Amman," Mr. Viennot said. "We are currently planning to organise three festivals. The first is a children film festival during which we will be presenting several silent cartoons for children to overcome the language barrier. The second festival will be international film productions on Palestine, and the third will be international productions on French-speaking countries," Mr. Viennot said.

Mitterrand: 38 years in politics

Francois Mitterrand, former secretary general of the Socialist Party, was elected president of the French Republic by universal suffrage on May 10, 1981.

Mr. Mitterrand's career in national politics began when he was elected deputy from the Nièvre department (central France) in 1946. He served in the National Assembly until his election as president except for a short period from 1959 to 1962 when he was a senator. In the assembly he was a member of the foreign affairs committee. He was named a member of the European Parliament in 1967 and in 1979 won a seat in the first elections to that body.

A former cabinet minister, Mr. Mitterrand held the following posts: Secretary of state to the Presidency of the Council in charge of information in 1948 and 1949; minister of France overseas, 1950-1951; minister of state, 1952; minister of the interior, 1954-1955; and minister of state in charge of justice, 1958-1957.

Mr. Mitterrand made two unsuccessful bids for the presidency: In 1965, he ran against Gen. De Gaulle as a candidate for the noncommunist left and obtained 45.5 per cent of the votes; in 1974 he ran against Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as the candidate of the leftist coalition and polled 49.19 per cent of the votes. In the 1981 elections he polled 51.76 per cent to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's 48.24 per cent.

The president, a long-time socialist, served as secretary general of the Socialist Party from 1971 until he resigned in January 1981. At the start of his career he joined the Democratic and Socialist Resistance Union (UDSR) in 1946 and held several party positions: National chairman of the UDSR (1953) and member of the national bureau of the Democratic Forces Union (1959). He later joined the Fed-



eration of the Democratic and Socialist Left (FGDS) and was the chairman of this group from 1965 to 1968. In 1964 he became a member of the Committee of the Republican Institutions Congestion and was elected president of this committee in 1970.

Also active in local politics, Mr. Mitterrand was a general councillor of the Montsauche canton (Nièvre Department) from 1949 until his election to the presidency, a municipal councillor of Nevers (1947-1949) and mayor of Château-Chinon (population 2,900) since 1959.

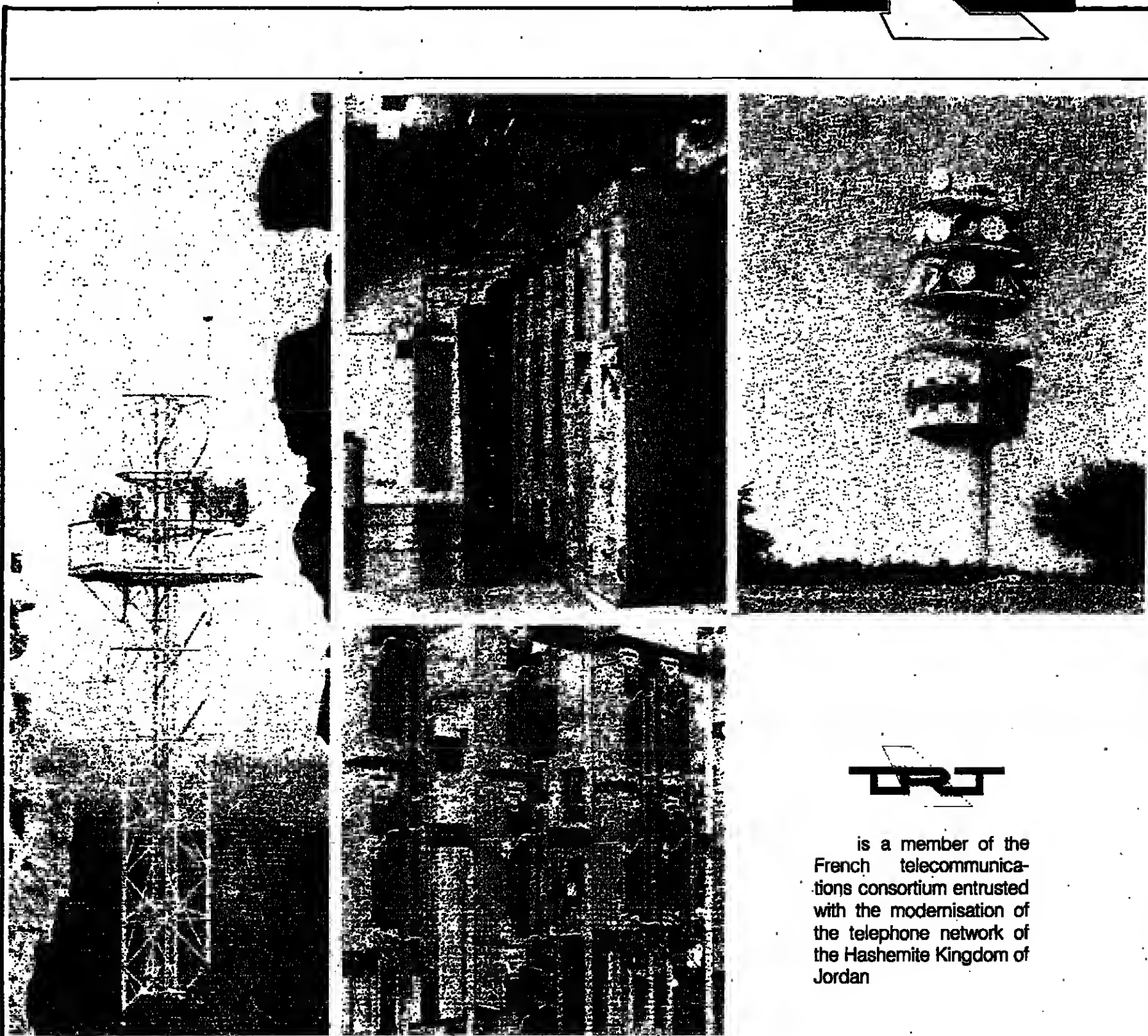
Mr. Mitterrand was born in Jarnac in the Charente department on October 26, 1916. He holds degrees in law, humanities and political science, and is a

lawyer by profession. Taken prisoner by the Germans in 1940, he escaped a year and a half later. After the war, he founded the National Movement of War Prisoners and devoted his activities to veterans' problems. He holds the Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre and the Rosette of the Resistance.

Mr. Mitterrand was a political editor of the newspaper Le Courrier de la Nièvre. He has written a number of books on socialism, including: Un Socialisme du Possible (A Socialism of the Possible-1971), La Rose au Poing (The Rose and the Fist-1973) and Ici et Maintenant (Here and Now-1980).

He is married and has two adult sons.

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A prototype of the new Airbus A320 built by a consortium of French, West German, British and Spanish firms.

Airbus A320 gears up to land with an impact

By Jean Baumier
Radio France Internationale

A NEW member is coming to join the European Airbus aircraft family, whose main leader is the French Aérospatiale company. In March, a plan was launched for the construction of Airbus A 320, which has a seating capacity of 150. This aircraft is expected to have a wide market by the year 2000.

Airbus A 320 will be jointly built by Aérospatiale in Toulouse, who will assume 35 per cent of the project and of its financing, the German group Bolkow-Messerschmitt-Blohm, which will participate in the same proportion, British Aerospace, who will assume 26 per cent and the Spanish consortium Casa, four per cent.

The overall cost of the project is estimated at 13 billion francs (1983 value).

The price of the aircraft will be based around \$25 million. Already about a hundred aircraft have been ordered, including over 50 definite orders, and the remainder on option. The orders come from five French and foreign companies: Air France, Air

Inter, British Caledonian, Inex Adria (Yugoslavia) and Cyprus Airways.

According to the plan the first parts should arrive in the factories for assembly in spring 1986. The first flight is planned for winter 1987 and the first deliveries will be made to clients from 1988.

The "little" Airbus will be a medium-range aircraft, able to make 3,000 to 4,500-kilometre journeys.

The potential market of the A 320 is in the region of 600 aircraft. Beyond that amount, the profitability of the project will be fully assured. Technically, launching this new project will enable Airbus to enlarge its range, which, on a commercial level, presents enormous advantages.

The Airbus project began as a French idea, going back to 1965. It came into operation in the early seventies, first with Airbus 300 and then with Airbus 310. These medium-range aircraft which have a greater capacity than the A 320 since they can carry 300 to 350 passengers, were very well received commercially, in their early stages. Over 300 aircraft

were ordered and 250 of these have already been built.

Launching the A 320 should give a new boost to production which was beginning to flag as the order-book became depleted. The three Airbus projects benefit from indisputable technological qualities. They are economical to run (low fuel consumption) the noise is limited and the cost competitive.

However, one must have no illusions: the Airbus range is confronted with the merciless competition of American aircraft constructors and particularly of Boeing which dominated the world commercial aircraft market for a long time. Boeing did not take the sudden arrival of this new European challenger, which stole a highly disputed position from it, without reacting, and the Seattle firm set about building rival aircraft.

The launching of Airbus A 320 is thus a new stage in the world contest of big aeronautical constructors on a global level. In this contest Europe has made an important wager. In order to win it definitively, it will have to pull out all the stops.

French art circles rediscover Bonnard

By Martine Parant
Radio France Internationale

FOR A long time, the French painter, Pierre Bonnard, scorned by modern painters who considered him at the very most a "decorator," was practically ignored.

The series of exhibitions held until May 21 at the Georges Pompidou Cultural Centre and devoted to "20th Century Classics", after Pollock, Yves Klein and Balthus, and just before de Kooning, helps us to discover Bonnard. The paintings were later sent to the United States, to the Phillips Washington collection (June 9 to Aug. 20) and the Dallas Museum (Sept. 16 to Nov. 20). Some of the pictures on exhibition have been out of France for a long time, notably those from American collections. In all, the exhibition comprises 63 paintings of which barely 15 were executed before the 20s. Bonnard made his appearance about 1890. He was then a member of the Nabis (a group which included Vuillard and Sérusier). He painted -lethargic nudes in grey and black in a Japanese-type atmosphere. This early Bonnard was a Parisian personality; he was a collaborator of Jarry and was introduced into the Revue Blanche circle.

The Pompidou Centre puts the accent mainly on the second period of his career, from 1908, until his death on Jan. 23, 1947, in Cannet, where he lived his last years.



'The Breakfast of a Dog' by Pierre Bonnard - 1910

During this period Bonnard had returned to Impressionism and to the observation of everyday life, enriched by almost meteorological atmospheric de-

tails. (The pages of his sketchbook are covered with drawings which vary with the weather and the colour of the sky).

Like the Impressionists, Bon-

nard depicted ordinary everyday life, such as bath-time or breakfast. He was interested in recreating the pieces and scenes from his childhood.

painting little children and animals. But Bonnard's Impressionism reached its deepest implications. In contrast to the generations which were to follow him (the Cubists for example), he leant on nature. But this was in order to go beyond it. More than what he saw, Bonnard expressed what he felt and what he remembered. The great quality of his work lay in his research, his inventiveness and his blending of colours. He sought out the light of colour to bring his painting alive. His nudes, his flowering almond trees and his mimosaes are seen in a diffused light. The colours blend.

Another original quality of Bonnard's was that he diverted the attention from the centre of the picture by adding, near the edges of the canvas, characters and objects, to which a traditional painter would have given prominence. This was because Bonnard did not paint on an easel, but on a roll of canvas nailed to the wall. As Bonnard did not cut out the final format of his picture until it was finished, he ignored any previously determined frame-line, and thus enlarged his field of vision, as he went along.

Bonnard said: "I hope that my painting will last without cracking. I'd like my work to stand before young painters in the year 2000, fresh as butterfly". The wager has been won a few years ahead of time.

'Pocket' theatres -- a successful experiment

BY DEFINITION "pocket" theatre is a small theatre auditorium. It rarely holds more than a hundred spectators. Contrary to the big boulevard theatres condemned to the star system, the pocket theatre cares little about the profitability of theatre as a business activity. Its priority remains mainly an active policy in favour of theatrical creation; that is to say, discovering new plays which are likely to be huge successes and gathering unknown actors with potential for becoming famous. This goes to show that pocket theatre is a solid support for the great professional theatre. In Paris, the only pocket theatre (Poche Montparnasse) which survived four others from the 1950s (Théâtre du Quartier Latin,

Lancry, Noctambules and Baby-fone) has decided to go double, by offering its increasingly numerous spectators a second auditorium.

The new auditorium, opened by the Montparnasse pocket theatre, is situated beneath the first one. It is in a former cellar which was refurbished by an architect. It seats a hundred and the area can be modified to suit different needs. This auditorium made entirely of concrete with a low ceiling, well-designed seats with soft orange-coloured cushions, has seduced directors, authors and spectators by the warmth of its colour-scheme, ranging from brown to beige.

This second auditorium offers the Montparnasse pocket theatre

several advantages. It will be used for rehearsals. Thus, the first auditorium, freed from the constraint of rehearsals, will no longer require a successful play to be taken off, because of a programme which had been established beforehand. The first auditorium will also be let in the afternoons to local associations or various organisations to bring in a little income. The promoters of the Montparnasse pocket theatre hope to put on four or five new plays a year, divided between the two auditoriums.

The Montparnasse pocket theatre was created in April 1942 with 60 modest seats and a discreet entrance at the end of a cul-de-sac in the heart of the Montparnasse quarter, in the

14th district of Paris. Its only principles were to seek out new manuscripts and unknown authors. In 1956, the little theatre was sold for a ridiculously low price to a 23-year-old actress, Renée Delmas, who was making her debut there. From 60 seats, it grew to 100 armchairs. But the stage stayed the same size: 6.5 metres wide, 4.5 metres deep and 2.6 metres up to the ceiling. Since that time, hundreds of powerful plays have been huge triumphs in this little theatre.

Despite the economic situation, the impossibility of putting up the price of seats, the considerable expenses (taxes, fees, salaries, etc.), the Montparnasse pocket theatre has managed to live through these difficulties.

This little theatre, which with the passing of time, has barely been subsidised, and has never been out to make a profit or to take the easy way out, has managed to survive with an audience of only 73 per cent. This just confirms that the promoters of this theatre (Madame Renée Delmas, the manager and owner, and her husband Etienne Bierry, an actor and director) had for a long time made do with very meagre wages: less than one third of the French basic minimum wage.

By going double, the Montparnasse pocket theatre has proved that its formula can mean success.

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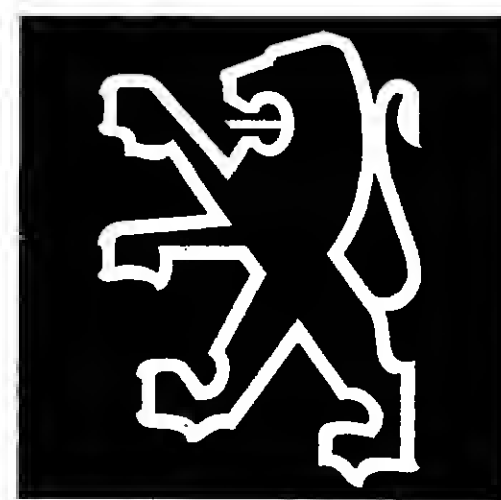


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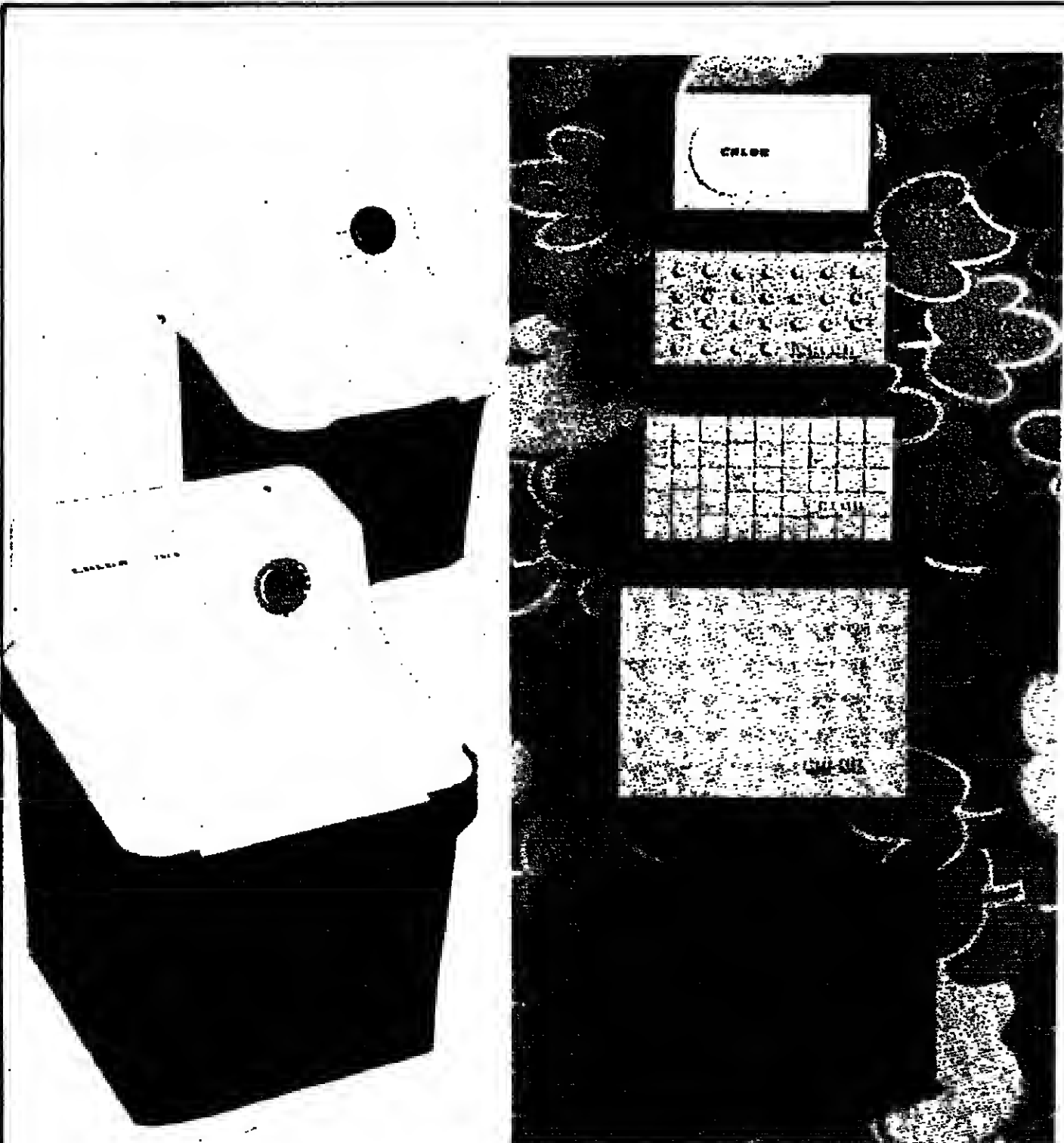
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التعاون التجاري



لما من الفوسفات لفرنسا وقد بلغت واردات فرنسا من البوتاس الإردني ٦٩٠٠٠ طن خلال العام المذكور ما يعادل ٢٥٪ من مجموع إنتاج شركة البوتاس العربية.

الجزء الأكبر من التجارة الخارجية الفرنسية في التبادل التجاري يتم مع دول العالم الثالث وقد حققت أرباحاً مقدارها ٢٣,٨٠٠,٠٠٠ مليون فرنك فرنسي ومن ضمن التبادل التجاري بين فرنسا والعالم الثالث فقد وقعت الجمهورية الفرنسية اتفاقات مالية مع الأردن عام ١٩٧٧ وقبعتها ٣٢٠ مليون فرنك فرنسي لتمويل مشروع مصنع الاسمدة الكيماوية في العقبة وعام ١٩٨١ قيمتها ٥٩٠ مليون فرنك فرنسي استلقت لتمويل تمديد خط ٩٢,٠٠٠ هاتفي ولوجيبر العرامل الجغرافية المتنامية فان فرنسا تعتمد على الزراعة ويهدد تخلف فرنسا عن الدول الغربية مثل بريطانيا والمانيا ويساهم الإنتاج الزراعي الفرنسي حوالي ٢٦٪ من مجموع إنتاج البضائع والخدمات في فرنسا.

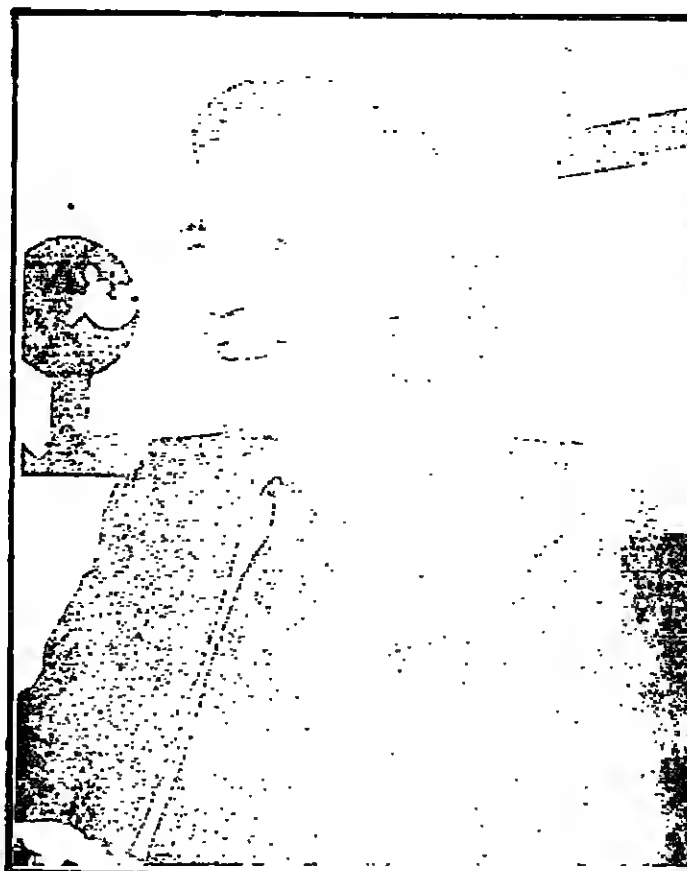
فرنسا أكبر منتج للقمح والبنجر في أوروبا الغربية وتأتي فرنسا بمصاف إيطاليا لكونها أكبر دولتين منتجتين للقمح في العالم وترجع الحالة للتدنية في الميزان التجاري الفرنسي لعدة أسباب منها حجم واردات فرنسا الكبيرة من البنجر والقمح لعدم استطاعة المنتجات الفرنسية المنافسة في الأسواق الدولية الضعيف الهيكلي في جهاز الإنتاج قلة الشركات الفرنسية المشغاة في الخارج كما ان المساعدات المقدمة من قبل الحكومة الفرنسية للمحورين الفرنسيين لم توجه بالشكل الصحيح. وقد سجل ميزان التجارة الفرنسية عجزاً بلغت قيمته ١٠ ملايين فرنك فرنسي في عام ١٩٧٩ وخلال عام ١٩٨٠ ازداد العجز إلى ١٠٠ مليون فرنك فرنسي. وفي خلال عام ١٩٨٢ وبسبب الحالة الدراماتيكية لميزان التجارة الفرنسية أعلنت وزارة التجارة الخارجية والسياحة الجديدة مدام ايديت كريسبون عن العجز في الميزان التجاري الفرنسي ويسكن ثلاثين ألف فرنك خلال العامين القادمين.

عمان من اولغا مخيل:

شهدت الاعوام الخمسة الاخيرة تقدماً ملموساً في العلاقات التجارية الاردنية الفرنسية إذ تحتل فرنسا المرتبة السابعة بين الموردين للأردن بقيمة تتراوح بين ٢,٧٪ و ٢٤,٥٪ باستثناء عام ١٩٨٠ ارتفع حجم التبادل التجاري بنسبة ٧,٧٪ نتيجة لنشاء مصنع الاسمدة الكيماوية وخلال تلك العام بلغ مجموع واردات الأردن من فرنسا مبلغ ٥١٦٩٤٠٠٠ دينار أردني بينما بلغت مجموع صادرات الأردن إلى فرنسا مبلغ ٤٢٣٢٠٠٠٠ دينار أردني وفي خلال عام ١٩٧٩ بلغ مجموع الصادرات الفرنسية للأردن مبلغ ٢٨٨٦٠٠٠ دينار أردني وأما الصادرات الأردنية لفرنسا بلغت ٨٩٠٠٠ دينار أردني. أما بقضية الموارث من فرنسا خلال عام ١٩٨٢ فقد بلغت مقدار ٤٢٣٢٠٠٠ دينار أردني مقابل مجموع مقلده ٢٠٦٦٠٠٠ دينار أردني من الصادرات الأردنية لفرنسا.

تتميز فرنسا بتنوع المخاض والتضاريس تبلغ مساحتها ٥٤٧٠٢٦ كيلومتر مربع تتفتح فرنسا بزراعة وصناعة عتيقات. وتحتل فرنسا باعتبارها دولة صناعية كبرى المركز الخامس بين القوى الاقتصادية العالمية وتنتج تقريبا ٥٪ من الإنتاج العالمي. من أهم الواردات الأردنية من فرنسا تاتي المعدات والمكانس الصناعية والتي تمثل ٤٢٪ من مجموع الواردات الفرنسية للأردن ومن ثم تاتي الأغذية والمنسوجات الزراعية بنسبة ١٣٪ البضائع الاستهلاكية بنسبة ١٧٪ والبضائع الوسيطة والمواد الخام للمواد الكيماوية واللاستكية والمنسوجات المعدنية .. الخ بنسبة ٢٦٪. فرنسا لم تسجل أرقاما قياسية في مجال التجارة الخارجية لأن معدلها اقل من التجارة البريطانية والالمانية حيث سجلت خلال القرن الماضي زيادة بمعدل ٢٢ مرة. تعتبر الجمهورية الفرنسية أول بلد أوروبي مستورد للفوسفات الأردني والتاسعة عالمياً وقد ارتفعت الصادرات الأردنية من الفوسفات لفرنسا ارتفاعاً ملحوظاً خلال عام ١٩٨٢ حيث تم تصدير ١٧٢ و ٢٤٠

في لقاء مع "الراي" السفير الفرنسي يشيد العلاقات الأردنية - الفرنسية



عمان - الراي - من سلامة نعمات. أكد السفير الفرنسي في عمان ان العلاقات الأردنية - الفرنسية علاقات ممتازة ومتميزة في مختلف المجالات. وقال السيد السفير في مقابلة مع "الراي" بمناسبة زيارة الرئيس الفرنسي للأردن التي تبدأ اليوم، ان التعاون بين البلدين قائماً على أسس ايجاد حل سلمي في الشرق الأوسط يمتنع الشعب الفلسطيني حق تقرير المصير وكما يعطي لاسرائيل حق العيش بسلام ضمن حدود أمنة ومعتز بها.

وفيما يلي نص المقابلة:

سؤال: كيف تصف العلاقات الأردنية الفرنسية من الجانب السياسي والاقتصادي والثقافي؟
جواب: ان العلاقات الأردنية الفرنسية على كافة المستويات السياسية والاقتصادية والثقافية هي علاقات ممتازة جداً. ان الحكومتين الأردنية والفرنسية قد كرست كافة اهتماماتها لتحقيق السلام، العدل والحرية. كما ان التعاون المستمر بين البلدين هو لتحقيق الرقابة والتقدم لتسوية. ان التعاون والتفاهل والوفاق بين البلدين قائم على أساس ايجاد حل سلمي في الشرق الأوسط والذي يمتنع الشعب الفلسطيني حق تقرير المصير ولاسرائيل العيش بسلام ضمن حدود أمنة ومعتز بها ولكن الحل الجاهز للملحة لانتهاء الحرب العراقية الإيرانية وعقد اتفاق صلح بين البلدين هو سبب آخر ووجهي نعمل على تحقيقه الحكومتين الأردنية والفرنسية.

سؤال: ما هو الهدف من زيارة الرئيس ميتران للأردن؟
جواب: ان زيارة الرئيس ميتران للأردن تين اهتمام فرنسا الجدي في المنطقة، فرنسا ترغب في ان تساهم مع كافة شركائها الأوروبيات، لبناء علاقات سلمية ومستقرة مع كافة شعوب المنطقة. ان سياسة فرنسا لم تتغير منذ زيارة الرئيس الفرنسي لاسرائيل قبل سنتين حيث وضع مبادئ وأسس العلاقات والتي لم يتراجع عنها.

سؤال: ما هو موقف فرنسا من فكرة عقد مؤتمر سلام دولي في الشرق الأوسط وتحت رعاية الأمم المتحدة؟
جواب: نحن نشجع بشدة الأوربيين اعتبار أن عقد مؤتمر دولي خطورة مهمة لتحقيق السلام، ولكن أولاً يجب ان تحدد أسس التسوية السلمية وتناقش بين الأطراف المعنية زيادة على ذلك، على الأطراف المعنية ان تقبل ان تشارك في المؤتمر حتى تضمن فرص نجاحه. وبما ان هذه الشروط غير متوفرة حالياً فنحن نشك

بنجاح مؤتمر سلام دولي في الشرق الأوسط. سؤال: ما هو دور فرنسا وجنودها في حل الأزمة في المنطقة؟
جواب: ان حل الأزمة في المنطقة ليس من مسؤولية شعوب المنطقة. في حال اتفاق الأطراف المعنية على المفاوضات وليس على المواجهة، السلم بدل من رفض كل حرب من الاعتراف بحق الشعوب الآخر. التعاون بدل المنافسة. عندما يوسع فرنسا مع كافة شركائها الأوروبيات من ان تركز كل الجهود لدعم وحضان صيغة عادلة للسلام في حال اتفاق الأطراف. ان تدخلنا السابق في لبنان كان نشكلاً جيداً فمصر نجحنا في مشاركتنا في القوات الدولية المنتددة الجونسيات. تساهم في حفظ السلام في لبنان من خلال وجود ١٥٠٠ مراقباً فرنسياً هناك. في الحرب العراقية الإيرانية، لقد حاولنا جديداً لاعتماد قرار مجلس الأمن في الأمم المتحدة رقم ٥٤٠. كذلك نعمل على ايجاد حل سلمي

الكاتيل تومسون

المجموعة التي صعدت الى قمة اسواق الاتصالات السلكية واللاسلكية في العالم.

لقد نتج عن اندماج شركتي CIT-ALCATEL و THOMSON-CSF بقيادة جديدة تحت اسم CGF مولد هذه الشركة الفرنسية الجديدة التي تضم أكبر صانعي معدات الاتصالات السلكية واللاسلكية وموزعيها في أنحاء العالم وتندرج الشركة الجديدة في المرتبة الخامسة بين كبريات الشركات العالمية المنتجة لمعدات الاتصالات السلكية واللاسلكية وتستحوذ على ٧٪ من اسواق العالم.

وفي مجال التحويلات الرقمية تتقدم شركتنا على كافة الشركات الاخرى بالنسبة لاعداد الخطوط والمعدات المستخدمة ولها ١٨ مليون خط تابعة لمقاسم ذات التحويلات الرقمية في ٤٤ بلد وهذا يمثل ٢٠٪ من مجموع المقاسم الرقمية في العالم. وفي مجال البث تعتبر المجموعة واحدة من بين ثلاث كبريات الشركات العالمية التي تزود معدات الاتصالات البحرية وتستحوذ حالياً على ٢٥٪ من مجموع الاسواق في العالم.

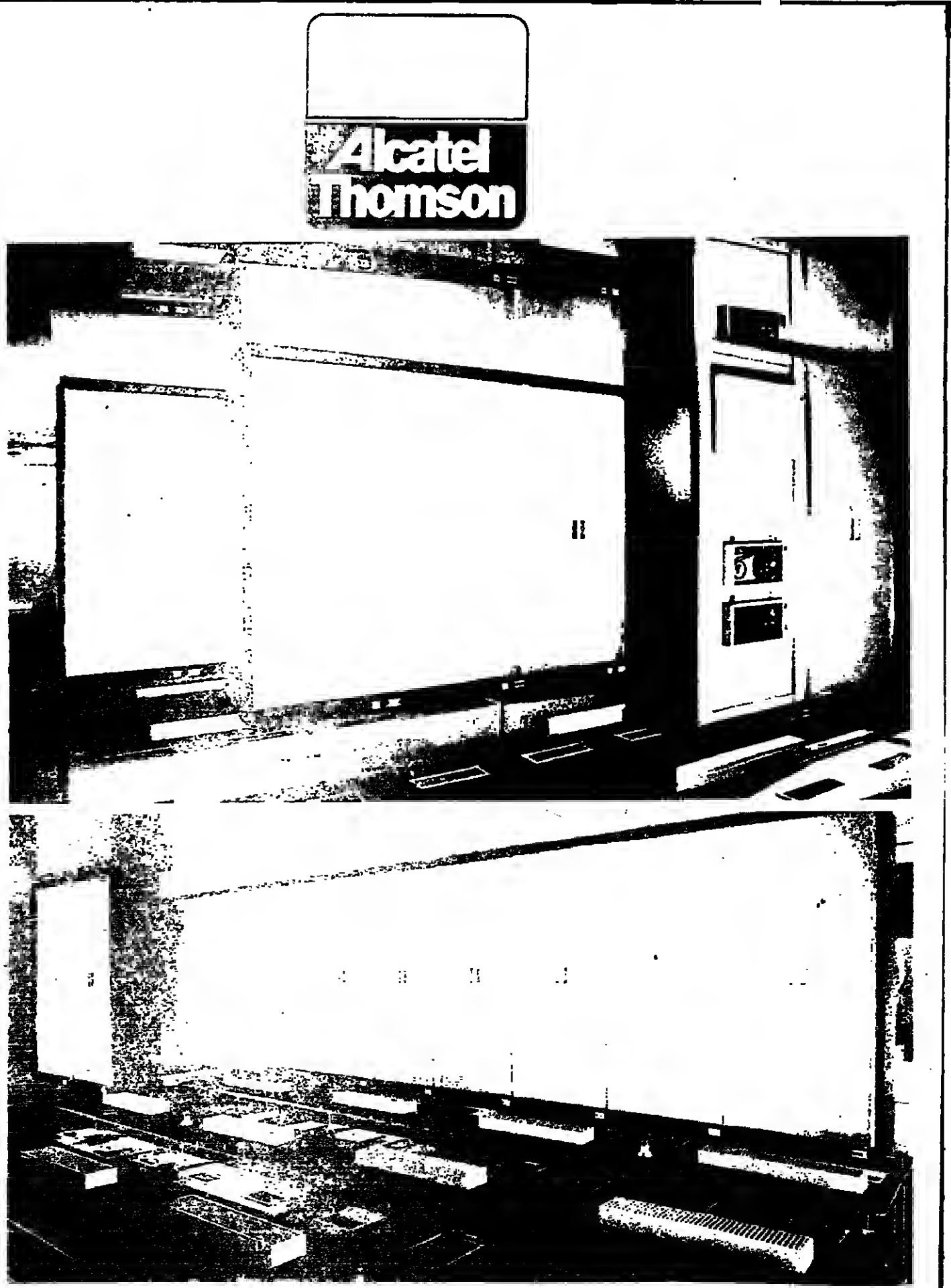
CIT تمتلك كتالوج كامل للمعدات المستخدمة للاتصالات الاجنبية = البث الرقمي المتجانس باستخدام اسلاك من الياف اتصالات بصرية = نظم الميكرويف الرقمي المتجانس باستخدام معدات ثابتة ومتنقلة.

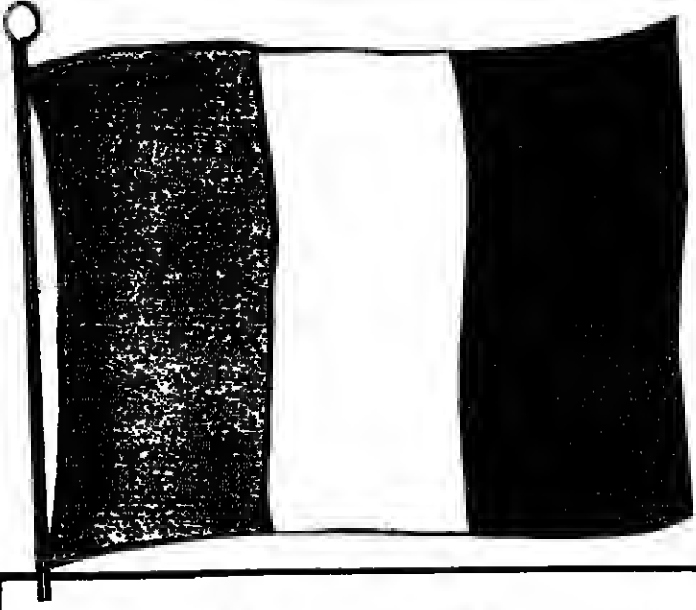
وفي مجال تكنولوجيا الفضاء زودت مجموعتنا ٥٠ قمراً صناعياً بالمعدات الالكترونية، وتأتي في المرتبة الثانية بين شركات العالم التي تزود المحطات الارضية (أكثر من ٩٠ محطة أرضية من انواع مختلفة في القارات الخمس) وتتقدم الشركتان معاً كافة شركات أوروبا ويأتي ترتيبها في المرتبة الثانية بين الشركات العالمية بالنسبة لانتاج معدات الميكرويف الثابتة والاولى في العالم بالنسبة للأنظمة التي تعتمد على المعدات المتنقلة. والاندماج بين هاتين الشركتين المتخصصتين في مجال الاتصالات السلكية واللاسلكية والتي لها الدور القيادي بين الشركات الالكترونية الفرنسية.

ينتج عنه مولد مجموعة صناعية كبرى تستحوذ على الاسواق العالمية بأسرها باعتبارها: = واحدة من الشركات المحدودة في العالم التي تملك الكفاءة والقدرة على انتاج شبكات الاتصالات العامة والعناصر الاساسية فيها وتزويدها لكافة المستوردين.

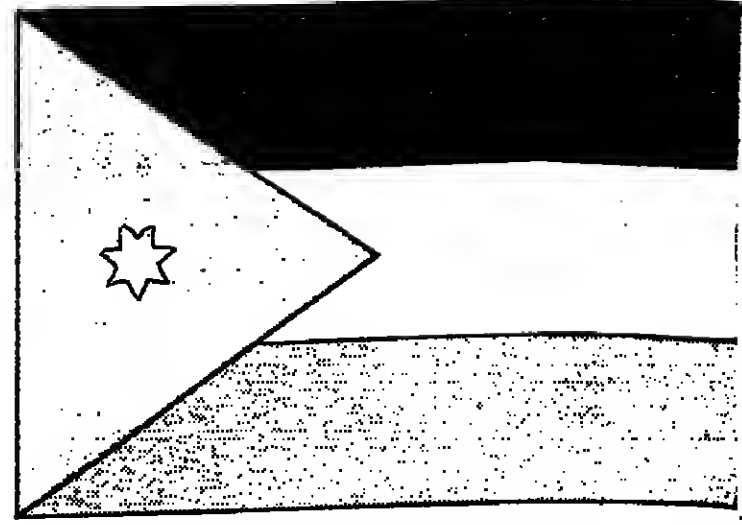
= تمتلك المجموعة الوسائل والخبرة لتصميم وانتاج الانظمة المعقدة وشبكات الاتصال معتمدة بذلك على اساليب فنية مختلفة في تقديم التسهيلات بالنسبة لتركيب المعدات وتشغيلها وصيانتها.

= تمتلك شركتنا مصادر البحث والتطوير مالياً وبشرياً من أجل التصميم والبناء للمستقبل ALCATEL-THOMSON هي مجموعة تستطيع بثقة ان تصمم وتنتج كافة انواع انظمة الاتصال بما في ذلك الشبكات الارضية واتصالات الاقمار الصناعية وتحت الماء وتقدم تشكيلة واسعة من تكنولوجيا استخدام البث الذي يعتمد على الالياف البصرية والبث بالميكرويف.





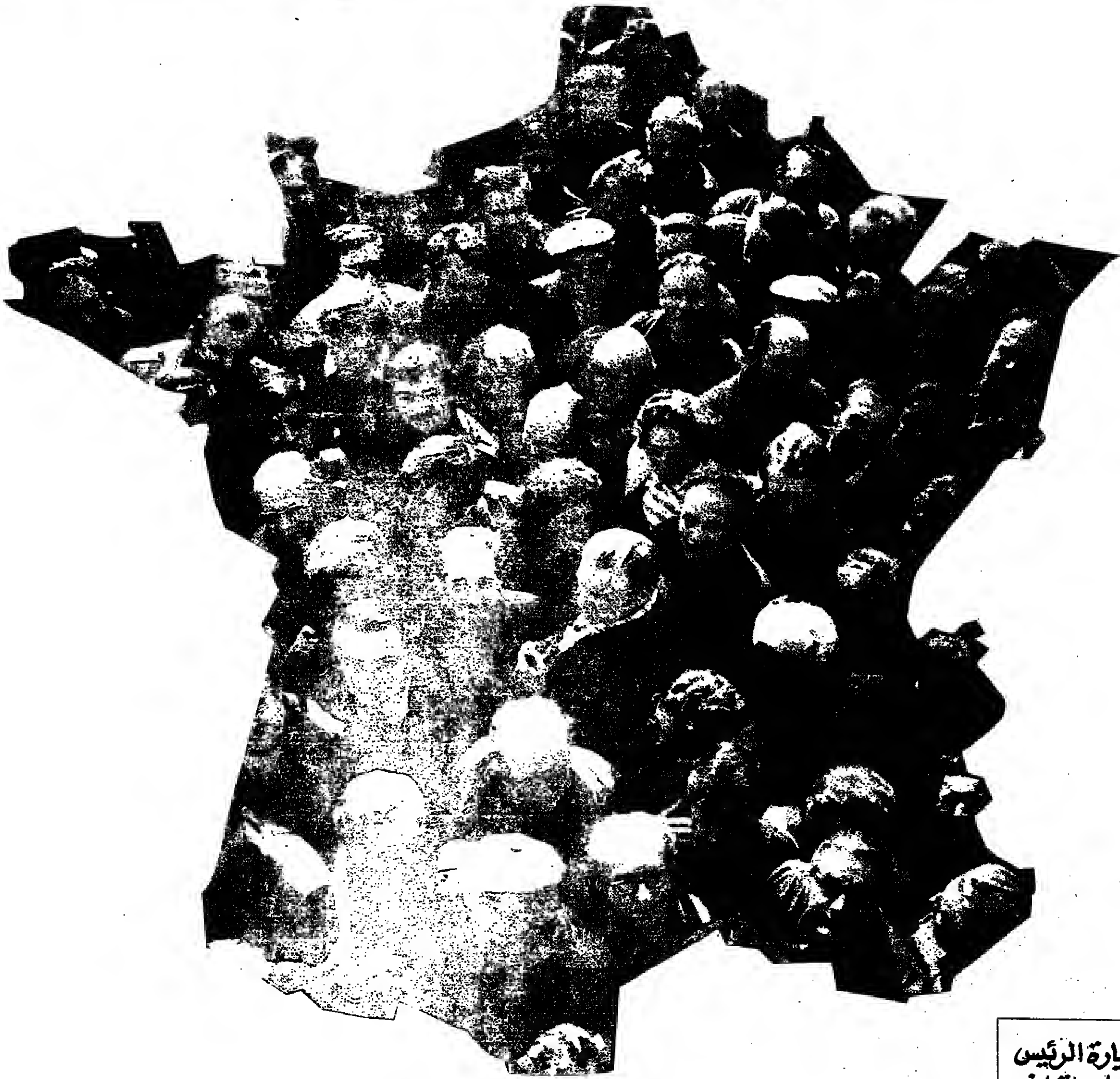
الرأي



Jordan and France: Towards peace and prosperity, Monday, July 9, 1984

فرنسا والأردن: توجه نحو السلام والازدهار الاثنين ١٩٨٤/٧/٩

فرنسا والأردن توجه نحو السلام والازدهار



ملحق خاص عن زيارة الرئيس
الفرنسي فرانسوا ميتران
إلى الأردن، فرناندو فرنسيس
المنسوق، أولغا ميخائيل
التحرير فيفيكاشند